7/19

OK:

Skagge Lidner.

Victoria

Kansas

THE

CANADA SPELLING BOOK:

INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

CONSISTING OF

A VARIETY OF LESSONS

PROGRESSIVELY ARRANGED, IN THREE PARTS.

With an Appendix.

CONTAINING SEVERAL USEFUL TABLES, THE OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY, A COMPREHENSIVE SKETCH OF GRAMMAR, AND MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

The Words Divided and Accented according to the Purest Mode of Pronunciation

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH THOUSAND.

TORONTO:
ROBERT McPHAIL, PUBLISHER,
No. 65, *King Street East.*
1860.

PART I.

ROMAN ALPHABET.

A B C D E F

G H I J K L

M N O P Q R

S T U V W X

Y Z &

a b c d e f g h i j k

l m n o p q r s t u v

w x y z &

LETTERS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY

D B C G F E

H A X U Y M

V R W N K P

Z O J Q I S

L T &

w z u o c y b d f

p s n m h t k r

i g e j a l v &

ITALIC LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z &

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
r s t u v w x y z &

VOWELS.

a e i o u

And sometimes W and y.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE LETTERS.

ff fi fl ffi ffl æ œ

FIGURES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Apple. | Boat. | Cow. | Dog.

SPELLING LESSONS OF TWO LETTERS.

LESSON 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

LESSON 2.

ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Egg. | Fox. | Guinea Pig. | House

LESSON 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

LESSON 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	—
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Ibex. | Jay. | King. | Lion.

LESSON 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

LESSON 6

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Monkey. | Nuts. | Ox. | Peach.

LESSON 7.

ax	am	on	go	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	ne
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	he	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

LESSON 8.

in	so	an	la	if	ha
ay	ox	my	ye	be	ax
ho	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo
he	im	us	em	om	um

Queen. | Rabbit. | Swing. | Tree.

READING LESSONS OF TWO LETTERS.

LESSON 1.

Is he in.	So do we.	So we go
Is he up.	As we go.	I do go.
Is it so.	Be it so.	I go on.
[illegible]	So it is.	He is in.

LESSON 2.

Am I to go on.	So do we go in.
I am to go in.	Am I to go up.
I am to go up.	So is he to go.
Is it so or so.	I am to go so.
So am I to go	If we do go so.
Is he to go in.	He is to go so.

Urn. | Vine. | Watch. | X.

LESSON 3.

If I am to go.
Am I to go so.
If we do go up.
If ye do go so.
So do we do so.
No I am to go.
So do we go up.
Go up to it so.
Go on to it so.
Go by it to us.
Do ye to us so.
As I am to go.

LESSON 4.

Go on as I do go.
So is he to go in
Ah me it is so.
So do we go on.
If he is so to me.
If he is so to us.
If he is up to me.
Go on as we do go
If he is to go.
I am to do so.
It is to be on.
Is it to be so.

Youth.

Zebra.

SPELLING LESSONS OF THREE LETTERS.

LESSON 9.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry

LESSON 10.

fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry

LESSON 11.

tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
sma	sme	smi	smo	smu	smy
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply

LESSON 12.

sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy

LESSON 13.

bag	bad	cap	can	fat
hag	lad	lap	fan	rat
nag	sad	rap	man	sat
gag	mad	tap	ran	mat
rag	had	sap	pan	pat

LESSON 14.

got	job	mad	boy	hay
rot	rob	bad	joy	say
sot	sob	sad	coy	pay
pot	nob	had	toy	may
not	bob	pad	roy	way

LESSON 15.

cow	bay	cry	pin	bog
sow	ray	fly	sin	dog
now	day	try	win	log
mow	lay	pry	tin	fog
how	nay	buy	fin	hog

LESSON 16.

hat	met	got	gil	hox
bat	get	lot	mil	nox
fat	yet	not	sil	cox
mat	let	jot	wil	fox
rat	pet	hot	til	box

LESSON 17.

act	apt	bag	bit	can
add	arm	bad	bow	cap
age	ash	bed	box	car
aid	ask	bid	boy	cat
aim	awe	big	bud	cow

LESSON 18.

cry	dew	due	elm	far
cup	dig	ear	end	fat
cur	dip	eat	err	fee
cut	dog	ebb	eve	few
day	dot	eel	eye	fie

LESSON 19.

ig	gem	hat	hut	ire
it	get	hay	ice	jam
oe	gin	hen	ill	jar
fog	gun	hid	inn	jew
gay	ham	him	ink	jig

LESSON 20

job	key	lay	lip	may
jot	kid	leg	log	met
joy	kin	let	low	mix
jug	lap	lid	man	mob
ken	law	lie	map	mo[illegible]

LESSON 21.

mud	nip	oat	ore	paw
mug	nod	odd	owe	pay
nap	now	oil	owl	pea
net	nut	old	own	pen
new	oak	one	pat	pie

LESSON 22.

pit	red	rod	saw	sir
ply	rib	row	say	sit
rat	rid	rub	sea	six
raw	rim	rum	set	sky
ray	rip	sad	shy	sob

LESSON 23.

sow	tea	top	vex	wan
spy	tie	toy	vie	war
sty	tin	tub	vow	wax
sum	toe	tun	urn	web
tap	too	two	use	who

LESSON 24.

why	yea	car	fig	mug
win	yes	cur	fit	owl
wit	yon	dig	got	try
won	ale	dog	hog	war
wry	ape	egg	law	you

READING LESSONS OF THREE LETTERS.

LESSON 5.

A man.	A fan.	A hog.	A dog
A hat.	A bat.	A car.	A bar.
A boy.	A toy.	A hen.	A pen
A top.	A fop	A bag.	A rug
A wit.	A pit.	A cot.	A dot.

LESSON 6.

A wig.	A gig.	A jot.	A lot.
A job.	A mob.	A mug.	A jug.
A cat.	A rat.	A pig.	A rig.
A war.	A bar.	A leg.	A peg.
A cow.	A sow.	An eye.	A pie.

LESSON 7.

A new hat.	A mad dog.	An old rat.
A new pen.	An old ox.	A bad pen.
An old sot.	A fat pig.	A tin box.
A bad boy.	A new pin.	A new pot

LESSON 8.

I can eat an egg.	Our dog got the pig
Bid him get my hat.	Let it now run out.
Put it on the peg.	Be not a bad boy.
Let me get a nap.	Do not tell a lie.

LESSON 9.

I can not see God, but God can see me:
For the eye of God is on me all the day;
And God can see me now, and all I do.

LESSON 10.

All who sin and do ill, go in a bad way
Let me not go in sin, and do ill:
For if I do ill I can not go to God.

LESSON 11.

No man can do as God can do.
The way of man is not as the way of God.
Let me not go out of thy way, O God!

LESSON 12.

Do you ask if you are to die?
Yes, you and I are to die, and so are all men.
But a bad boy can not go to God.

LESSON 13.

O let me not sin in all I say or do.
If I see a boy do ill, let me not do so too:
For if I do so too, I am as bad as he.

SPELLING LESSONS OF FOUR LETTERS.

LESSON 25.

band	cart	dark	fang	gall
hand	dart	bark	gang	hall
land	hart	hark	hang	mall
sand	mart	lark	pang	pall
wand	part	mark	rang	tall

LESSON 26.

hard	jest	lint	barm	cash
lard	best	mint	farm	gash
pard	lest	hint	harm	hash
yard	nest	dint	warm	lash
ward	pest	tint	——	rash

LESSON 27.

cast	fell	bill	cull	balm
fast	sell	fill	dull	calm
last	tell	gill	full	palm
past	well	kill	gull	lamb
vast	yell	mill	pull	——

LESSON 28.

bent	dust	fail	fain	leek
dent	gust	jail	gain	meek
lent	just	nail	main	seek
rent	must	sail	pain	week
sent	rust	rail	lain	reek

LESSON 29.

bail	gain	main	pair	tail
bait	hail	nail	rail	vail
fail	hair	paid	rain	vain
fain	laid	pail	said	wail
fair	maid	pain	sail	wait

LESSON 30.

bawl	bean	deal	east	heal
caul	bear	dean	fear	heap
bead	beat	dear	feat	hear
beak	dead	earn	flea	hear
beam	deaf	ease	head	lead

LESSON 31.

leaf	meat	read	seam	tear
lean	near	ream	sear	teat
leap	neat	reap	seat	veal
meal	peal	rear	teal	wear
mean	pear	seal	team	weal

LESSON 32.

wean	beer	deer	flee	tree
year	beet	feed	free	weed
zeal	deed	feel	heed	weep
beef	deem	fees	heel	bier
been	deep	feet	thee	boar

LESSON 33.

coal	moan	boil	join	boot
coat	road	coil	soil	cool
goat	roar	coin	toil	doom
load	roam	foil	void	door
loaf	toad	join	book	food

LESSON 34.

fool	hook	moon	oot	bul
foot	hoop	noon	soon	four
good	look	pool	tool	gout
hood	loop	roof	wood	new
hoof	mood	room	zoo.	pou

LESSON 35.

rout	dawn	thaw	drew	slew
soul	draw	yawn	flew	bowl
sour	fawn	blew	grew	blow
your	flaw	brew	knew	brow
suit	pawn	crew	lewd	down

LESSON 36.

fowl	prow	gray	prey	zest
flow	bray	play	they	both
gown	clay	pray	whey	doth
grow	dray	tray	when	moth
mown	fray	grey	west	nose

READING LESSONS NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LETTERS.

LESSON 14.

The sun is up, it is time to rise,
Get out of bed. Now pray to God.
Then wash your face, and comb your hair.
Be a good boy, and do as you are bid.
The Lord will keep them safe that pray to him.
He is nigh to all that call on his name.

LESSON 15.

The Lord can tell what is best for you.
He will do you good if you love his ways.
If a man love God he will keep his laws.
Take care what you say lest you tell a lie.
He that lies will do many bad acts.
Look at them who do well and do so too.
Be sure to mind them that do well.
But keep from all who do ill.

LESSON 16.

Let us love the Lord our God with our souls.
For he is kind to us and does us good.
Take care that you mean what you say to God.
And do not mock him when you sing or pray.
Know that if you mock God he must see it.
If the Lord keep us we need fear no harm.

We are sure to be safe if God take care of us.
Know that the Lord who made the eye can see.
And he who made the ear can hear.
The eye of God is on all them that do ill.

LESSON 17.

Be sure to help the poor and such as are in need.
Let them not want aid when you can help.
Mind what you read that you may grow wise.
What we know now will be of use to us when old.
He will not be wise who does not mind his book.
We must make the best use of our time.
When this day is past it will come no more.
Let not an hour slip, you have no time to lose.

LESSON 18.

If boys that sit near you talk to you, mind them not.
Let them by that see that you love your book.
If you love your book do not look off from it.
Read with care and mind what is said.
When any one says he does not care,
What hope can we have that he will mend.
You must not tell lies in play, for it is sin.
Be sure all you say is true. The eye of God is upon you

EXERCISES IN MONOSYLLABLES.

LESSON 37.

gland	plain	strain	clause
stand	praise	strait	fault
brand	saint	straight	laugh
grand	saith	twain	naught
grain	stairs	caught	cause

LESSON 38.

taught	bread	cheat	dread
vault	breadth	clean	dream
vaunt	breath	clear	fleam
bleach	breathe	cream	grease
breach	cheap	crease	greave

LESSON 39.

heard	learn	peach	search
hearse	leave	plead	sheaf
heave	mead	preach	shear
knead	meant	realm	sheath
league	peace	scream	smear

LESSON 40.

sneak	stream	wealth	cheek
speak	swear	weave	cheer
spear	sweat	wheat	cheese
spread	teach	bleed	fleece
steam	thread	breeze	freeze

LESSON 41.

geese	sheep	sweet	eight
green	sneeze	teeth	freight
knee	speech	three	height
kneel	spleen	wheel	seize
queer	street	deign	friend

LESSON 42.

grieve	broach	choir	blood
pierce	bread	moist	bloom
shield	coach	noise	brood
thieve	hoarse	point	brook
board	throat	poise	goose

LESSON 43.

groom	course	group	mouse
dough	doubt	hound	nough
bound	drought	house	ought
bought	fought	mount	ounce
brought	ground	mown	pound

LESSON 44.

proud	sound	trough	young
rough	south	touch	youth
round	though	vouch	yield
should	through	would	year
short	tough	wound	yeast

READING LESSONS OF A RURAL NATURE.

SPRING.

LESSON 19

The snow will soon be all gone.
The frost is yet in the ground.
The sap runs from the trees.
Boys ought to work while it runs
Fix that trough or pail right.
Do not lose any of the sap.
How pure and sweet it is.
See where the men boil it.
Take care not to set your clothes on fire.
That might cause your death.

LESSON 20.

The spring birds are come! hark, how they sing
The wild leeks are quite green,
And the ox and cow feed on them.
The lambs play in the field.
The trees and shrubs have now large buds.
Which will soon spread out into leaves.
The woods look green and gay.
How great and good must God be,
Who makes the earth and all things glad.

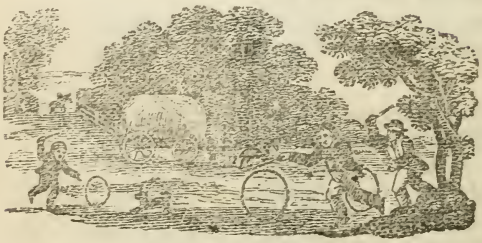
LESSON 21.

We hear God's voice in the clouds.
O! What a clear flash of light.

Boys and girls ought to be good.
The rain comes down in large drops.
It now clears up and is fine.
Look at God's bow in the clouds.
Its ends seem to touch the earth.
The men are out at the plough.
They sing whilst they turn up the mould.
The seed is cast with care on the ground,
We hope it will grow, and yield a good crop

LESSON 22.

You ought to dig and rake that bed.
Still let your vines face the sun.
Take care of them when they come up.
There might be some frost at night.
Take the hoe in your hand and work.
Let no weeds grow on the walks.
Pull all you see out of the beds.
Mind that your fence is good and strong
Do not work too long at once.
You have your task yet to learn,
And you might be late at school.



SUMMER

LESSON 23.

How fine and clear the morn is.
The birds sing in the trees.
There is one which is quite red.
The cold dews have left the earth.

Now the bright sun darts his beams,
The flocks and herds seek the cool shade.
The birds hide from the great heat.
The fruit trees are now in bloom.
The meads are thick with grass.
See how the scythe cuts it down.
The hay smells very sweet.
We ought to help to make it, if we have time.

LESSON 24.

See the corn how tall and green it is.
The wheat and oats wave in the wind.
The sun is hot, but there is a fine breeze.
The fruit will soon be ripe.
You must not eat green fruit.
The barge skims down the stream.
Sweet sounds float on the air.
The oars beat time to the sounds.
Let us take a walk near the shore,
And view the boats on the great lake.
We will now rest in the shade of the oak.
Then we will go home through the grove.

AUTUMN.

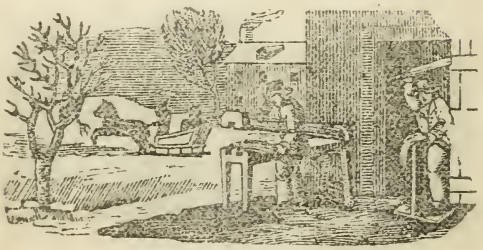
LESSON 25.

The fruit is now soft and ripe.
You may take some and eat.
But do not eat too much.

In that field there is wheat cut down.
Bread is made from wheat.
You should not waste your bread,
For some poor boy may be in want.
God makes the wheat and corn grow,
And gives us all that we need.
We ought to pray in our hearts to God,
And thank him for our life and all things.

LESSON 26.

The cart groans with the load.
The barns are full of wheat,
And hay stacks swell the store.
See the logs in heaps on the new ground.
Now they are all set on fire.
The fire might catch your clothes.
How soon the trees are all gone.
The stumps are yet in the ground,
But they will come out in a few years.
Men do not plough new ground.
They drag in the wheat with a team.
Now they fence it with oak rails.



WINTER.

LESSON 27.

There are now no leaves on the trees,
And the birds no more cheer us.
The cold hand of the north has bound the earth

The streams and small lakes feel his chain.
See the boys slide, and the men skate.
Charles may learn next year.
There has been a great fall of snow.
Will you take a ride in the sleigh?
Come Charles, call Jane and Ann.
Where are your hats and coats and cloaks.
We shall be home at noon.

LESSON 28.

It is a cold night—it snows.
Ring the bell. John make a good fire.
Draw down the blinds—shut to the doors.
Come in and take your seats.
Now what are we all to do?
Why sing a psalm or hymn,
Or play your tunes, draw out your maps,
Or dress your dolls, or what you will till tea.
Then James I shall have a new book for you,
And we will get you to read it to us.
The air is quite keen—there will be two or three cold nights,
And then it will be mild. God is wise and good:
And small things, as well as great, shew His skill.

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, EXPRESSIVE OF THINGS FAMILIAR TO CHILDREN.

LESSON 45.

arms	brain	eye	heart	nails	tongue
bone	cheek	face	joints	nose	throat
blood	chin	feet	lungs	ribs	thumb
back	ears	hair	mouth	toes	vein

LESSON 46.

boot	cloth	gloves	lace	ring	shirt
cap	cloak	hat	lawn	scarf	silk
coat	frock	hose	muff	socks	sleeve
clasp	gown	hood	plush	shoes	stuff

LESSON 47.

bread	crust	lamb	eggs	cream	tarts
cheese	beef	pork	beans	tea	cakes
rum	veal	fowls	pease	pies	trout

LESSON 48.

stone	joists	bolt	trunk	pan	fork
brick	floor	hinge	box	bed	plate
lime	door	glass	stove	couch	dish
roof	latch	chair	pipe	sheets	spoon
beam	key	bench	spit	quilts	cup
stairs	bar	chest	pot	knife	mug

LESSON 49.

sun	east	cape	bank	brook	rain
moon	west	earth	clay	pool	snow
stars	north	land	sand	pond	hail
air	south	isle	chalk	mist	frost
wind	rock	hill	dirt	dew	ice

LESSON 50.

ash	oak	shrubs	hemp	sage	pears
bay	fir	herbs	hops	thorn	plums
beech	pine	flax	reed	haws	grapes
birch	vine	fern	rose	figs	leaf
elm	yew	grass	rue	nuts	root

LESSON 51.

York	hour	June	then	town	whence
year	noon	spring	now	street	hence
mouth	night	age	path	where	thence
week	march	late	road	here	school
day	may	when	way	there	church

LESSON 52.

first	ounce	thrice	rod	fifth	eight
one	drachm	third	four	six	eighth
once	brace	mile	foot	sixth	nine
pound	pair	perch	fourth	ell	ninth
twice	three	pole	five	yard	inch

LESSONS EXEMPLIFYING THE E FINAL.

LESSON 53.

'ar	bare	cap	cape	din	dine	fir	fire
bas	base	con	cone	dot	dote	har	hare
bid	bide	cop	cope	fan	fane	hat	hate
bit	bite	dar	dare	fat	fate	her	here
can	cane	dat	date	fin	fine	hid	hide

LESSON 54.

hop	hope	mar	mare	not	note	rid	ride
kit	kite	mat	mate	pan	pane	rip	ripe
lad	lade	mop	mope	par	pare	rob	robe
mad	made	not	node	pin	pine	rod	rode
man	mane	nor	nore	rat	rate	rot	rote

LESSON 55.

sam	same	tam	tame	ton	tone	val	vale
sir	sire	tap	tape	top	tope	vil	vile
sit	site	tar	tare	tub	tube	vin	vine
sol	sole	tid	tide	tun	tune	vot	vote
tal	tale	tim	time	van	vane	win	wine

POETICAL READING LESSON OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 29.

What's right and good,
Now shew me Lord;
And lead me by
Thy grace and word.

Thus shall I be
A child of God,
And love and fear
Thy hand and rod.

Then shall I learn
To bless and prize
All those that strive
To make me wise.

Give thanks to thee
Who still dost raise
Up men to teach
Us thy just ways.

While thus my mind
Is bent and mov'd,
I may be sure
By thee I'm lov'd.

And when I die
Shall go in peace
To sing thy praise,
Which shall not ce

O! make me one
Of that bless'd train,
And tune my voice
To that sweet strain.

PART II.

SPELLING LESSONS OF TWO SYLLABLES

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

NOTE.—*Figures and Italics, for the purpose of directing the pronunciation, are avoided—experience having shewn that they only tend to embarrass the learner.*

The syllables are divided more with a regard to proper pronunciation than to arbitrary rules, which are above the comprehension of children.

Ab-sence	bank-er	buc-kle	cam-bric
ab-bey	ban-ner	buck-ler	cam-let
ac-tor	ban-ish	buf-fet	can-cel
ac-tress	bant-ling	bu-gle	can-cer
ad-der	bar-ber	bul-ky	can-did
am-ble	bar-rel	bul-let	can-dle
am-ber	bar-ter	bul-wark	can-ker
am-bush	ba-ker	bun-dle	can-non
an-chor	bal-lad	bun-gle	can-ton
an-vil	bet-ter	bun-gler	can-vas
an-them	blun-der	bur-den	ca-per
an-gel	bor-der	burn-er	ca-pon
ar-bour	bo-som	burn-ing	cap-tain
art-ful	bri-er	bur-nish	cap-tive
art-ist	bright-ness	bush-el	cap-ture
art-less	brim-mer	bus-tle	card-er
ar-my	brim-stone	butch-er	care-ful
ar-row	bring er	but-ler	care-less
ar-dent	bri-ny	but-ter	car-rot
au-thor	bris-tle	but-tress	car-ry
aw-ful	brit-tle	Cab-bage	car-ver
ax-is	bro-ken	cab-in	cas-tle
Bab-ble	bro-ker	ca-ble	caus-tic
bab-bler	bru-tal	cac-kle	cause-way
ba-by	bru-tish	ca-dence	cav-il
back-bite	bub-ble	call-ing	ce-dar
back-ward	buck-et	cal-lous	ceil-ing

cel-lar
cen-sure
cen-tre
cer-tain
chal-lenge
cham-ber
chang-ing
chan-nel
chap-el
chap-lain
chap-let
chap-ter
charm-ing
charm-er
char-coal
char-ter
chas-ten
chat-tels
chat-ter
cheap-en
cheap-ness
cheat-er
cheer-ful
cher-ish
cher-ry
ches-nut
chief-ly
child-hood
chil-dren
chim-ney
chis-el
chop-ping
churl-ish
churn-ing
ci-der
ci-pher
cir-cle
clas-sic
clat-ter
clean-ly

clear-ness
cler-gy
clev-er
cli-ent
cli-mate
clos-et
clou-dy
clo-ver
clo-ven
clown-ish
clus-ter
cob-web
cof-fee
cold-ness
col-lar
col-lect
col-lege
co-lon
com-bat
come-ly
com-et
com-fort
com-ma
com-ment
com-merce
com-mon
com-pass
com-rade
con-cave
con-cert
con-cord
con-duct
con-quest
con-sul
con-test
con-tract
con-trite
con-vent
con-vert
cor-ner

cost-ly
cot-ton
coun-cil
coun-sel
coun-ty
cow-ard
crea-ture
cred-it
crook-ed
cru-el
cun-ning
cu-rate
cur-rant
cur-rent
cur-tain
cus-tard
cus-tom
cut-ler
cyn-ic
cy-press
Dan-ger
dai-ly
dai-ry
dam-age
dam-ask
dam-sel
dark-ness
dar-ling
daz-zle
dear-ly
dear-ness
dead-ly
death-less
debt-or
de-cent
de-ist
del-uge
dic-tate
di-et
dif-fer

dim-ness
din-ner
dis-cord
dis-mal
dist-ance
do-er
dol-lar
do-nor
dor-mant
doubt-ful
dow-er
dow-ny
dra-per
draw-er
draw-ing
dread-ful
dream-er
dri-ver
drop-sy
drum-mer
drunk-ard
du-el
du-ty
dwell-ing
dy-er
Ea-gle
east-er
eat-er
ear-ly
earth-en
ef-fort
ei-ther
el-bow
el-der
em-blem
em-met
em-pire
emp-ty
end-less
en-ter

en-try	fes-ter	gam-ble	greet-ing
en-vy	fet-ter	game ster	griev-ance
e-qual	fe-ver	gan-der	groan-ing
er-ror	fig-ure	gar-den	gro-cer
es-say	fi-nal	gar-ment	grot-to
es-sence	fin-ger	gar-ner	ground-less
e-ven	fin-ish	gar-ret	guilt-less
ev er	firm-ness	gath-er	gim-ner
e-vil	fix-ed	gen-der	gus-set
ex-it	flan-nel	gen-tile	Hab-it
eye-sight	fla-vour	gen-tle	hail-stone
Fa-ble	flow-er	gen-try	hai-ry
fa-bric	fol-low	ges-ture	hal-ter
fa-cing	fol-ly	ghast-ly	ham-let
fac-tor	fool-ish	gi-ant	ham-per
faith-ful	foot-step	gib-bet	hand-ful
fal-low	fore-most	gild-er	hand-maid
false-hood	fore-head	gim-let	hand-some
fam-ine	for-est	gin-ger	han-dy
fam-ish	for-mal	gir-dle	hang-er
fa-mous	fort-night	girl-ish	hang-ings
fan-cy	for-tune	giv-er	hap-pen
farm-er	found-er	glad-den	hap-py
far-row	foun-tain	glad-ness	har-bour
far-ther	fowl-er	glim-mer	har-den
fas-ten	fra-grant	glo-ry	harm-less
fa-tal	friend-ly	glut-ton	har-ness
fath-er	frig-ate	gnash-ing	har-vest
fa vour	fros-ty	gold-en	hat-ter
fawn-ing	fro-ward	gos-ling	hate-ful
fear-ful	fruit-ful	gos-pel	ha-tred
feath-er	fur-nace	gou-ty	haugh-ty
fee-ble	fur-nish	grace-ful	haunt-ed
eel-ing	fur-row	gram-mar	haz-ard
feign-ed	fur-ther	gran-deur	heal-ing
fel-low	fu-ry	gras-sy	hear-ing
fel-on	fus-ty	gra-zing	heark-en
fe-male	fet-tle	grea-sy	heart-en
fer-tile	Gal-lon	great-ly	hea-then
fer-vent	gal-lop	gree-dy	heav-en

he-brew
hel-met
help-er
herb-age
herds-man
her-mit
hew-er
high-ness
hil-lock
hin-der
hire-ling
hog-gish
hogs-head
hol-land
hol-low
ho-ly
hom-age
home-ly
hon-est
hon-our
hope-ful
hor-rid
hor-ror
host-age
host-ess
hos-tile
hot-house
hour-ly
house-hold
hu-man
hum-ble
hun-ger
hunt-er
hurt-ful
hus-ky
hys-sop

I-cy
i-dler
i-dol
im-age

in-cense
in-come
in-dex
in-fant
ink-stand
in-let
in-mate
in-most
in-quest
in-road
in-sect
in-suit
in-sight
in-stance
in-stant
in-step
in-to
in-voice
i-ron
is-sue
i-tem
Jail-or
jan-gle
jar-gon
jas-per
jeal-ous
jel-ly
jest-er
jew-el
jin-gle
join-er
join-ture
jour-nal
jour-ney
joy-ful
judg-men
jui-cy
ju-ry
jus-tice
Keep-er

ker-nel
ket-tle
key-hole
kid-ney
kin-dle
kind-ness
king-dom
kitch-en
knа-vish
kneel-ing
know-ing

Lad-der
la-ding
la-dy
land-lord
land-mark
lan-guage
lan-guid
laugh-ter
law-yer
lead-en
lea-ky
learn-ing
leath-er
length-en
lewd-ness
li-bel
li-cense
life-less
light-ning
lim-ber
lim-it
li-quid
li-quor
liz-ard
lob-by
loi-ter
loose-ness
love-ly
loy-al

lug-gage
lufa-ber
lus-tre

Ma-jor
man-non
man-date
man-drake
man-ger
man-gle
man-ner
ma-ny
ma-ple
mar-gin
mar-tyr
mas-ter
mea-ly
mean-ing
meas-ure
med-dle
meek-ness
mem-ber
mend-ing
mer-chant
mer-cy
mes-sage
mid-night
mil-ler
mim-ic
min-gle
mir-ror
mis-chief
mix-ture
mod-el
mod-ern
mod-est
mois-ture
mo-ment
mon-key
mon-ster
month-ly

mor-al
mor-tal
noth-er
no-tive
nove-ment
moun-tain
mourn-ful
mouth-ful
mud-dy
mur-der
mur-mur
mush-room
mu-sic
mus-ket
mus-tard
mut-ton
muz-zle
myr-tle
mys-tic
Na-ked
name-less
nar-row
na-tive
naugh-ty
neat-ness
need-ful
nee-dle
neigh-bour
nei-ther
ner-vous
nig-gard
nim-ble
nip-pers
no-ble
non-age
non-sense
non-suit
nos-tril
noth-ing
no-tice

nov-el
num-ber
nurs-er
nut-meg
Oak-en
ob-ject
of-fer
of-fice
off-spring
old-er
ol-ive
o-men
on-set
o-pen
op-tic
or-der
or-chard
or-gan
o-ral
ot-ter
o-ver
out-cast
out-most
out-ward
ox-en
Pack-age
pack-et
pad-dle
pa-gan
pain-ful
paint-ing
pale-ness
pan-ic
pan-try
pa-per
par-boil
par-cel
parch-ing
par-don
pa-rent

par-ley
par-lour
part-ner
par-ty
pas-sage
pass-port
pas-ture
pay-ment
ped-lar
pee-vish
pen-man
peo-ple
per-jure
per-son
pert-ness
pet-ty
phi-al
phys-ic
pic-kle
pic-ture
pie-ces
pinch-ing
pi-rate
pitch-er
pla-ces
plain-tiff
plan-et
plant-er
play-er
pleas-ant
plu-mage
plump-ness
plun-der
plu-ral
ply-ing
pock-et
po-et
poi-son
pol-ish
pomp-ous

pop-py
post-age
pos-ture
po-tent
pot-ter
poul-try
pound-age
pow-er
pow-der
prac-tice
prais-er
prat-tler
pray-er
preach-er
pre-cept
pref-ace
prel-ate
prel-ude
pres-age
pres-ence
priest-hood
pri-mate
prin-cess
pri-vate
prob-lem
pro-duce
pro-duct
prof-fer
prof-it
prog-ress
pro-logue
prom-ise
proph-et
pros-per
pros-trate
proud-ly
prowl-er
pry-ing
pru-dence
psal-mist

pub-lic
pub-lish
pud-ding
pul-let
pul-pit
pun-ish
pure-ness
pur-pose
pu-trid
puz-zle
Qua-ker
quar-rel
qua-ver
quer-ly
quick-en
qui-et
quin-sy
quo-rum
quo-ta
Rad-ish
raf-ter
rai-ment
rain-bow
ral-ly
ram-ble
ran-dom
ran-kle
ran som
rap-id
rap-ture
rash-ness
rath-er
rat tle
raw-ness
ra zor
read-er
re-al
reap-er
rea-son

reb-el
re-cent
reck-on
rec-tor
rest-less
rib-and
rich-ness
ri-der
ri-fle
right-ful
ri-ot
ri-val
riv-er
riv-et
roar-ing
rob-ber
roll-er
roo-my
ro-sy
rot-ten
round-ish
roy-al
rub-ber
rub-bish
rud-der
rude-ness
ruf-fle
rug-ged
ru-in
ru-ler
run-ning
rus-tic
rus-ty
Sab-bath
sa-bre
sack-cloth
sad-den
sad-dle
safe-ly

saf-fron
sail-or
sal-ad
salm-on
salt-ish
sam-ple
san-dal
san-dy
san-guine
sap-ling
sap-py
sat-in
sa-tire
sav-age
sau-cer
sau-sage
saw-yer
say-ing
scab-bard
scaf-fold
scan-dal
scar-let
scat-ter
schol-ar
sci-ence
scof-fer
scorn-ful
scrib-ble
scrip-ture
scru-ple
sculp-ture
seam-less
sea-son
se-cret
see-ing
seem-ly
sell-er
sen-ate
sense-less

sen-tence
se-quel
ser-mon
ser-pent
ser-vice
shad-ow
shal-low
shame-ful
shape-less
sharp-en
shat-ter
shear-ing
shel-ter
shep-herd
shil-ling
ship-wreck
shock-ing
shov-el
show-er
shut-ter
sick-ness
sig-nal
si-lence
sin-ew
sin-ful
sing-ing
sin-gle
sin-ner
si-ren
sis-ter
sit-ting
skil-ful
slan-der
sla-vish
sleep-er
slip-per
slop-py
sloth-ful
slug-gard

slum-ber
smell-ing
smug-gle
smut-ty
sn ak-ing
sc -ace
sol-emn
sol-id
sor-did
sor-row
sor-ry
sot-tish
sound-ness
spar-kle
spar-row
spat-ter
speak-er
speech-less
spee-dy
spin-dle
spin-ner
spir-it
spit-tle
spite-ful
splint-er
spo-ken
sport-ing
spot-less
sprin-kle
spun-gy
squan-der
squeam-ish
sta-ble
tam-mer
sta-ple
stat-ure
stead-fast
stee-ple
steer-age

sti-fle
still-ness
stin-gy
stir-rup
stom-ach
sto-ny
stor-my
sto-ry
strick-en
stri-king
stub-born
stu-dent
sub-ject
suc-cour
suf-fer
sul-len
sum-mer
sum-mons
sun-day
sup-per
sure-ty
sur-feit
sur-name
sur-plice
swal-low
swar-thy
swear-ing
sweep-ing
sweet-en
swell-ing
sys-tem
Ta-ble
ta-lent
tal-low
tal-ly
tame-ly
ta-per
tar-dy
tar-tar

taste-less
tat-tle
taw-ny
tail-or
tem-per
tem-pest
tem-ple
tempt er
thank-ful
thaw-ing
there-fore
thick-et
think-ing
thirs-ty
thurs-day
til-lage
tim-ber
tin-der
ti-tle
tor-ment
to-tal
tow-el
town-ship
trea-son
trea-tise
tri-umph
troop-er
tru-ant
tues-day
tu-lip
tur-key
tur-nip
tu-tor
twi-light
ty-rant
Um-pire
un-cle
u-sage
ush-er

ut-most
un-der
up-right
up-wards
use-ful
Va-grant
vain-ly
val-ley
van-quish
varn-ish
ven-ture
ver-dant
ver-dict
ves-try
vic-tor
vir-gin
vir-tue
vom-it
voy-age
vul-gar
Wa-fer
walk-er
wal-nut
wash-ing
wa-ver
way-ward
wea-ken
weath-er
wea-pon
weep-ing
weigh-ty
wel-fare
wheat-en
whis-per
whis-tle
whole-some
wick-ed
wid-ow
will-ing

wind-ward	wo-ful	yel-low	youth-ful
win-ter	won-der	yeo-man	Zeal-ot
wis-dom	wor-ship	yon-der	zeal-ous
wit-ness	wrong-ful	young-er	zen-ith
wit-ty	Year-ly	young-est	ze-phyr

RURAL SCENERY &c.

READING LESSONS IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING TWO SYLLABLES

LESSON 1.

A lone-ly hut.
A love-ly seat.
A fer-tile vale.
A fruit-ful field.
A ver-dant lawn.
A sil-ver stream.
A wind-ing brook.
The bi-ting frost.
A fros-ty night.
A gen-tle rain.
A whist-ling wind
A beat-ing storm
A lof-ty spire.
A bar-ren waste.
A large gar-den.

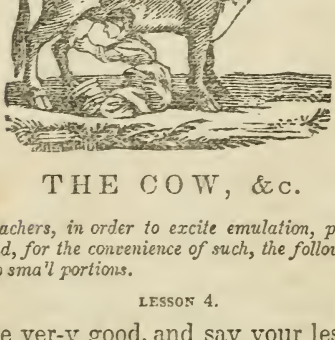
LESSON 2.

A leaf-y grove.
A glas-sy lake.
A rap-id riv-er.
The but-ter blasts.
A dew-y morn.
A howl-ing tem-pest.
A sul-try day.
The ri-sing hill.
The dri-ving sleet.
A heav-y show-er.
A strong gale.
A pure foun-tain.

A no-ble man-sion.
A hil-ly coun-try.
The ru-ral walk.
A fine or-chard
A rich pas-ture.
A swell-ing tor-rent.
The blight-ing winds.
The fra-grant flow-ers,
The sab-bath bell.

LESSON 3.

A cool-ing breeze.
A win-ter's eve.
A fine night.
An a-ged oak.
A hard win-ter.
The lof-ty pine.
The bleat-ing sheep.
The din-ner horn.
A sum-mer morn.
A gloo-my day.
A pleas-ant ride.
The scent-ed herbs.
The low-ing kine.
The wind-ing path.
The hol-low tree.
The fruit-ful field.
The lof-ty hill.
A love-ly jaunt.
A fine pros-pect.
The red squir-rel.
An A-pril show-er.
A cloud-less sky.
A weep-ing wil-low.
A fruit-ful au-tumn.



THE COW, &c.

NOTE.—*Some teachers, in order to excite emulation, put their scholars to read in classes; and, for the convenience of such, the following Lessons are divided by figures into sma'l portions.*

LESSON 4.

1. If you are ver-y good, and say your les-sons well this morn-ing, we will, if it keeps fine, go in-to the gar-den, where you shall help me to sow some flow-er seeds, and look at the man who is work-ing there.

2. You can al-so look at the cook, who is get-ting peas fo. your din-ner, which you, and your broth-ers and sis-ters are ve-ry fond of.

3. The cher-ries be-gin to look ve-ry red, and will soon be ripe e-nough to mix with the cur-rants, when they will make nice tarts for sup-per, with a lit-tle new milk from the Cow, from whom we may have ma-ny good things; fresh milk, rich cream, nice but-ter and cheese.

4. Cus-tards, and most kinds of pud-dings, are made with milk; I can-not tell what chil-dren would do for prop-er food, if we had not Cow's milk.

5. Last sum-mer, you know, how pleas-ed you were to see the lit-tle calves play-ing a-bout in the fields with their moth-ers, though you thought, when you saw them go to take their moth-ers' milk, they would not leave you a-ny sup-per.

6. But, my dear, the good God who gave the beasts of the field for our use, also gave them the means to nour-ish their young, and yet have e-nough to spare for the use of man.

7. He who has made noth-ing in vain, took care to pro-vide well for both man and beast; for when the calf is old e-nough to feed on the grass, it does not want so much of its moth-er's milk.

8. The calf has no wool on, like the sheep, but the skin is of great use, and made in-to leath-er, of which shoes are made, bind-ings for books and oth-er things; so you find the poor beasts are of use e-ven af-ter they are dead, for ma-ny of them give us both food and rai-ment.

9. Farm-ers should use their cat-tle kind-ly, for I do not know how they could do with-out them in the cul-ture of their farms, or find food for their wives and chil-dren. You will find dai-ly, as you read, that all God's works are good, and noth-ing is made in vain.

THE BEES, &c.

LESSON 5.

1. I was glad to see you, my dear girl, so much pleas-ed last night with the good farm-er, and his daugh-ter who gave you such nice fruit and new milk. How sweet it seem-ed af-ter your walk, to sit down and en-joy such a sum-mer re-past.

2. While the weath-er is fine, we will of-ten, af-ter you have read your book, and done well at your nee-dle, go and see Miss May, who keeps her fath-er's house, and tends the poul-try.

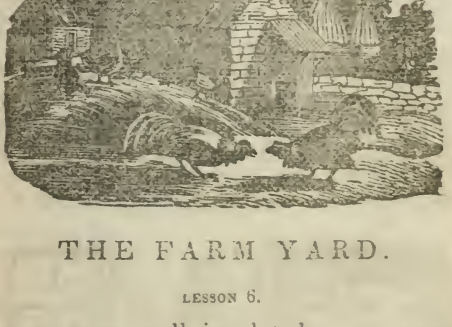
3. You know she told you she would give you a pair of pret-ty chick-ens, and I will buy two or three more, then you shall feed and take care of them at home.

4. She also told you she would shew you the bees the next time you went, and you should, at the prop-er sea-son, see them take a hive. What a pit-y it is, that for the sake of their hon-ey, ma-ny of the poor bees are kill-ed, af-ter they have work-ed so hard, and toil-ed so long, to cull the sweets from flow-ers and herbs.

5. Poor things, it is hard that a-ny of them should suf-fer for giv-ing such rich and use-ful food for man. Some years a-go, al-most all the bees in a hive were kill-ed, when it was to be ta-ken for the sake of the hon-ey.

6. But of late years, a meth-od has been found of tak-king the hon-ey from the hives, with-out caus-ing the death so ma-ny use-ful in-sects which may live to gath-er more sweets, and take to some oth-er hive.

7. You must be care-ful when you go near where bee-hives are, for, if you play a-bout and trou-ble the bees, as they go in and out, they will sting you, and their sting is near-ly as bad as that of a wasp; and I sup-pose you will not soon for-get the wasp which stung you the oth-er day.



THE FARM YARD.

LESSON 6.

1. When we were walk-ing late-ly, you seem-ed ve-ry much to ad-mire the nice pea-cock which was spread-ing its gau-dy tail to the sun.

2. It look-ed ve-ry hand-some, but you must not be ta-ken with out-side beau-ty, for were you to hear it scream, you would won-der so pret-ty a bird could make so harsh a noise.

3. The ducks, the geese, and the chick-ens, are all much bet-ter to eat than that fine bird which walks a-bout the yard so proud-ly; some-times the pea-chicks are kill-ed when young, but they are not so white and sweet as a chick-en.

4. The com-mon farm-yard poul-try, though not so hand some to look at, are far more use-ful, as we are of-ten pleas-ed with a few fresh eggs at break-fast. Lit-tle boys and girls would of-ten be with-out pud-dings for their din-ners, if the hens did not fur-nish plen-ty of eggs.

5. It is ve-ry pleas-ant to see a yard full of fine poul

try, the hens with their chick-ens, al-ways seen so bu-sy scratch-ing a-bout for lit-tle grubs and in-sects, which they are ve-ry fond of.

6. The ducks are not hap-py un-less they have a pond near, where they may swim a-bout, and dive in the wa-ter for the in-sects they like best. It is ve-ry pleas-ing to watch them, and see how mer-ry they seem, and hear what a quack-ing they make, if they hap-pen to find a-ny fly or weed that pleas-es them.

7. The geese most-ly ram-ble out on the com-mon, if there is one near, but they come home with their gos-lings at night to the yard, where they know they shall get a good sup-per, and be safe du-ring the night.

8. Thus you find that all birds and beasts soon know where they are well ta-ken care of and fed; and though ma-ny are kill-ed to sup-ply the wants of man, yet such as es-cape are, or ought to be, well fed and kept warm.

OF FISHES, &c.

LESSON 7.

1. When we were talk-ing the oth-er day, a-bout the pret-ty land a and birds, you ask-ed me where the fish-es liv-ed and want-ed to know how they walk-ed, as you could not see a-ny legs they had got.

2. But though they do not walk, they can move a-bout ve-ry quick-ly, which is call-ed swim-ming, and the lit-tle fins you ob-serve as-sist them in get-ting for-ward through the wa-ter.

3. Some fish live in ponds, some in riv-ers, oth-ers in lakes, but the great-est num-ber of fish is in the sea; all which you may read of, when you are a-ble to tell all the large words you will meet with.

4. Then you will read with sur-prise and won-der a-bout the great whales, how men go a great dis-tance in ships to catch them, and what a la-bour and trou-ble it is to take them; but the oil they yield well re-pays the peo-ple who are at the ex-pence of send-ing men so far.

5. There are a great ma-ny fish in the sea fit to eat, the ta-king of which em-ploys a large num-ber of peo-ple who go out in boats, and ve-ry of-ten they are in their boats on the wa-ter all night. The peo-ple who live by fish-ing most-ly have their hou-ses near the sea-side, and when they can-not ven-ture out to sea they em-ploy their time in mend-ing their nets.

6. You will be great-ly pleas-ed when you can read the ac-count of all the fish-es, birds and beasts, that are in your sis-ter's book. You shall read it as soon as you can.

7. No per-son can tell what he is read-ing a-bout if he can-not say the words in a prop-er man-ner; there-fore be care-ful and at-tend to your book. Pro-nounce your let-ters right, and you will soon be a-ble to read in books tha will both a-muse and in-struct you

THE SQUIRREL

LESSON 8.

1. You must take great care of the pret-ty lit-tle squir-rel which you have got as a pre-sent, and be sure to feed it ev-e-ry day. It loves nuts, and will crack them as well as you can, and, with its lit-tle paws pick them out ve-ry neat-ly.

2. You know squir-rels love to be in the woods, where some of them skip from tree to tree as live-ly as birds. In this coun-try there are ma-ny sorts, such as the fly-ing squir-rel, the ground squir-rel, al-so the red, grey, and black.

3. In Eng-land there are on-ly the red and grey, both of which are ve-ry pret-ty, and have fine bush-y tails which turn o-ver their backs, and when they sit up-on their hind legs, ap-pear o-ver their heads.

4. If you no-tice the lit-tle crea-ture when it eats, you will see how pret-ty it looks; but you must take care, for it will bite: its teeth are ve-ry sharp, or it could not, with so much ease, crack the nuts.

5. Some peo-ple put their squir-rels in a cage that keeps turn-ing round, so the poor thing is al-ways climb-ing but nev-er gets a-ny high-er; it is hard to tor-ment it in such

a way, and I do not think there can be a-ny pleas-ure in look-ing at an ob-ject which is al-ways mo-ving in vain Yet, some de-gree of mo-tion would tend to keep the sq-ir-rel in health.

THE LAMBS, &c.

LESSON 9.

1. You ask-ed me to tell you a-bout the pret-ty lambs you saw frisk-ing in the fields, when you were out with your nurse for a walk. They look-ed so gen-tle and harm-less you want-ed me to get you one to play with at home.

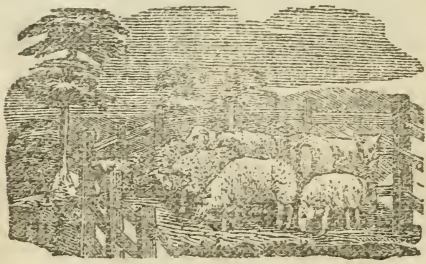
2. But that would not be do-ing a kind-ness to the poor crea-ture, for it would soon grow too big to have in the house, and then it would have to be kill-ed. Lit-tle lambs when they grow up will be great sheep, and sheep the butch-ers kill for us to eat, and the flesh is call-ed mut-ton.

3. It may seem cru-el to you that such pret-ty crea-tures as the sheep and lambs are, should be kill-ed for man's use, yet the great and good God gave them for our food. Were

they all to live, there would not be grass e-nough to feed them, so when they are fat they are slain: their flesh is eat-en, their skin dress-ed and made into parch-ment for the law-yers to write on, and for ma-ny oth-er u-ses.

4. Of the lamb's skin, which is thin-ner and soft er, la-dies' gloves are made; and it is of-ten u-sed in-stead of kid skins for the up-per part of la-dies' and chil-dren's shoes. The wool of both is card-ed, spun, and wo-ven in-to ma-ny sorts of use-ful clo-thing; some wove in-to broad-cloth, stuffs, blank-ets, flan-nels and a great ma-ny things, to clothe and keep warm the hu-man race, who must al-low the poor sheep to be one of the most use-ful of crea-tures.

5. A great num-ber of socks are al-so made of wool, as are car-pets, and a great deal of wool is spun ve-ry fine for la-dies' work. Your sis-ter, you know, late-ly work-ed the pret-ty rug we have for the tea-urn, and the great rug on the draw-ing room hearth; all the fine wor-sted she u-sed while work-ing them, was made from the wool of the sheep dy-ed to the col-ours want-ed.



THE SHEEP.

LESSON 10.

Laz-y sheep, pray tell me why
In the pleas-ant fields you lie,
Eat-ing grass, and dai-sies white,
From the morn-ing till the night?
Ev'ry thing can some-thing do,
But tell me of what use are you?

2. Nay, my lit-tle mas-ter, nay,
Do not serve me so, I pray;
Don't you see the wool that grows
On my back, to make you clothes?
Cold, and ve-ry cold you'd get,
If I did not give you it.

3. True, it seems a pleas-ant thing,
To nip the dai-sies in the spring;
But ma-ny chil-ly nights I pass
On the cold, and dew-y grass,
Or pick a scan-ty din-ner where
All the com-mon's brown and bare.

4. Then the farm-er comes at last
When the mer-ry spring is past,
And cuts my wool-ly coat a-way
To warm you in the win-ter's day;
Lit-tle mas-ter, this is why
In the pleas-ant fields I lie.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND.

Ab hor	ad-just	a-lert	ap-ply
ab-jure	ad-mit	a-live	ap-point
a-bove	a-dorn	al-lege	ap-proach
ab-solve	ad-vance	al-lot	ap-prove
ab-surd	ad-vice	al-lure	a-rise
ac-cept	ad-vise	al-ly	ar-raign
ac-count	af-fair	a-loft	ar-rest
ac-cuse	af-flict	a-lone	as-cend
ac-quit	a-fraid	a-long	a-shore
ac-quire	a-gain	a-maze	as-sault
ad-dress	ag-gress	a-mend	as-sent
ad-here	ag-grieve	a-mong	as-sert
ad-journ	a-go	ap-peal	as-sume
ad-jure	a-las	ap-pease	a-stray

a-tone	Cal-cine	con-dign	de-coy
at-tend	ca-nal	con-dole	de-cree
at-tire	ca-price	con-duce	de-cry
at-tract	ca-ress	con-fer	de-duct
a-vail	ca-rouse	con-fess	de-fame
a-vast	cas-cade	con-fine	de-fect
a-venge	ce-ment	con-form	de-fence
a-verse	co-here	con-fuse	de-fend
a-vert	col-lect	con-fute	de-fer
a-void	cam-paign	con-geal	de-fine
a-vow	com-bine	con-joint	de-form
aus-tere	com-mand	con-jure	de-grade
a-wake	com-mend	con-nect	de-gree
Bap-tize	com-mit	con-nive	de-ject
be-cause	com-mode	con-sign	de-lay
be-come	com-mune	con-sist	de-light
be-fore	com-mute	con-spire	de-lude
be-hold	com-pact	con-strain	de-mand
be-lieve	com-pare	con-straint	de-mur
be-neath	com-pel	con-struct	de-mure
be-nign	com-pile	con-sult	de-note
be-quest	com-plain	con-sume	de-nounce
be-seem	com-plete	con-tain	de-part
be-set	com-ply	con-tempt	de-pend
be-sides	com-port	con-tend	de-plore
be-siege	com-pose	con-tract	de-port
be-spoke	com-pound	con-vene	de-pose
be-speak	com-press	con-vert	de-prave
be-stow	com-pute	con-vey	de-prive
be-tide	con-ceal	con-vince	de-pute
be-times	con-cede	con-vulse	de-ride
be-tray	con-ceit	cor-rect	de-sert
be-wail	con-ceive	cor-rupt	de-serve
be-ware	con-cern	De-base	de-sign
be-witch	con-cise	de-bate	de-sire
be-yond	con-clude	de-bauch	de-sist
blas-pheme	con-coct	de-cay	des-pair
block-ade	con-cur	de-ceive	des-pite
bom-bard	con-demn	de-claim	de-tach
bu-reau	**con-dense**	**de-cline**	**de-tain**

de-tect
de ter
de-vise
de-volve
de-vote
de vour
de-vout
dif-fuse
di-gest
di-gress
di-late
di-rect
dis-arm
dis-burse
dis-cern
dis-charge
dis-claim
dis-close
dis-course
dis-crest
dis-cuss
dis-dain
dis-ease
dis-grace
dis-guise
dis-gust
dis-join
dis-like
dis-mast
dis-may
dis-miss
dis-mount
dis-own
dis-pand
dis-pel
dis-pense
dis-perse
dis-play
dis-please
dis-pose

dis-praise
dis-sect
dis-solve
dis-til
dis-tinct
dis-tort
dis-tract
dis-tress
dis-turb
dis-use
di-verge
di-vert
di-vest
di-vide
di-vine
di-vorce
di-vulge
dra-goon
Ef-face
ef-fect
e-ject
e-lapse
e-late
e-lect
e-lude
em-balm
em-bark
em-brace
em-ploy
en-chant
en-close
en-dear
en-dite
en-dorse
en-due
en-dure
en-force
en-gross
en-hance
en-join

en-joy
en-large
en-rich
en-sue
en-treat
e-quip
e-rase
e-rect
es-cort
e-vade
e-vent
e-voke
ex-act
ex-ceed
ex-cept
ex-change
ex-cise
ex-clude
ex-empt
ex-hale
ex-hort
ex-ist
ex-pect
ex-pense
ex-pire
ex-plode
ex-port
ex-press
ex-tend
ex-tinct
ex-tort
ex-treme
ex-ude
ex-ult
Fer-ment
for-bear
for-bid
fore-bode
fore-go
fore-know

fore-shew
fore-see
fore-warn
for-sake
forth-with
ful-fil
Ga-zette
gen-teel
gro-tesque
Im-bibe
im-bue
im-mense
im-merse
im-pair
im-peach
im-pel
im-plant
im-plore
im-ply
im-port
im-pose
im-print
im-pure
im-pute
in-cite
in-clude
in-crease
in-cur
in-deed
in-duce
in-fect
in-fer
in-firm
in-flame
in-flict
in-form
in-ject
in-quire
in-sane
in-sert

in-snare	Ne-glect	pre-cede	pro-vide
in-spect	O-bey	pre-clude	pro-voke
in-spire	ob ject	pre-dict	pur-loin
in-stall	o-blige	pre-fer	pur-sue
in-still	ob-lique	pre-fix	pur-suit
in-struct	ob-scure	pre-judge	Re-bel
in-tend	ob-serve	pre-mise	re-build
in-ter	ob-struct	pre-pare	re-buke
in-trigue	ob-tain	pre-sage	re-call
in-trude	oc-cur	pre-scribe	re-cant
in-vade	op-pose	pre-sent	re-cede
in-veigh	or-dain	pre-serve	re-ceipt
in-vent	out-bid	pre-side	re-ceive
in-vest	out-do	pre-sume	re-cess
in-vite	out-grow	pre-tence	re-charge
in-volve	out-leap	pre-tend	re-cite
in-ure	out-right	pre-text	re-claim
Ja-pan	out-run	pre-vail	re-cline
jo-cose	out-shine	pre-vent	re-coil
La-ment	out-strip	pro-ceed	re-coin
lam-poon	out-walk	pro-claim	re-cord
Ma-chine	out-weigh	pro-cure	re-count
main-tain	out-wit	pro-duce	re-course
ma-lign	Par-take	pro-fane	re-cruit
ma-ture	pa-trol	pro-fess	re-cur
mis-chance	per-form	pro-found	re-deem
mis-count	per-fume	pro-fuse	re-dound
mis-deed	per-haps	pro-ject	re-dress
mis-give	per-mit	pro-long	re-duce
mis-judge	per-plex	pro-mote	re-fer
mis-lay	per-sist	pro-mulge	re-fit
mis-lead	per-spire	pro-nounce	re-flect
mis-name	per-suade	pro-pel	re-flow
mis-place	per-tain	pro-pose	re-form
mis-print	per-vade	pro-pound	re-tract
mis-rule	per-verse	pro-rogue	re-frain
mis-take	per-vert	pro-tect	re-fresh
mis-trust	pe-ruse	pro-test	re-fund
mo-lest	pos-sess	pro-tract	re-fuse
mo-rose	post-pone	pro-trude	re-fute

re-gain
re-gale
re-gard
re-gret
re-hear
re-ject
re-joice
re-join
re-lapse
re-late
re-lax
re-lay
re-lease
re-lent
re-lief
re-lieve
re-light
re-ly
re-main
re-mand
re-mark
re-mind
re-miss
re-morse
re-mote
re-move
re-mount
re-new
re-nounce
re-nown
re-pair
re-past
re-pay
re-peal
re-peat
re-pel
re-pent
re-pine
re-place
re-plete

re-ply
re-port
re-pose
re-press
re-prieve
re-print
re-proach
re-proof
re-prove
re-pulse
re-pute
re-quest
re-quire
re-quite
re-scind
re-serve
re-sign
re-sist
re-solve
re-store
re-tain
re-tard
re-tire
re-treat
re-turn
re-venge
re-vere
re-vile
re-volt
re-volve
re-ward
ro-mance
Sa-lute
se-clude
se-cure
se-date
se-duce
se-lect
se-rene
se-vere

sin-cere
sub-due
sub-join
sub-lime
sub-mit
sub-scribe
sub-side
sub-tract
sub-vert
suc-ceed
suf-fice
sup-ply
sup-port
sup-pose
sup-press
sur-round
sur-vey
sus-pend
sus-pense
There-with
tor-ment
tra-duce
trans-act
trans-fer
trans-form
trans-gress
trans-late
trans-mit
trans-plant
trans-pose
trus-tee
Un-bend
un-bind
un-bolt
un-bought
un-bound
un-chain
un-close
un-do
un-done

un-dress
un-fair
un-fold
un-hinge
un-hook
un-make
un-just
un-known
un-lace
un-like
un-load
un-lock
un-man
un-mask
un-paid
un-ripe
un-seen
un-say
un-shod
un-sound
un-spent
un-stop
un-taught
un-tie
un-true
un-twist
un-wise
un-yoke
up brai.
up-hold
u-surp
Where-as
with-al
with-in
with-draw
with-hold
with-out
with-stand
Your self

INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE SYLLABLES.

OF OUR CREATOR, &c.

LESSON 21.

1. Our pa-rents are very good to us, but God is bet-ter than our pa-rents, and he has done more for us. He gave us our pa-rents and ev-e-ry thing we have.

2. He made the sun, moon, and stars; the earth, and the sky; wa-ter, trees and flow-ers; birds and beasts, fish-es and in-sects; and men, wo-men and chil-dren.

3. He has made us more ex-cel-lent than the beasts, for he has giv-en us a soul. It is our soul that knows God, and that he is good, and wise, and pow-er-ful. The beasts do not know God, nor the things which he has made; if we were to tell them, they would not un-der-stand us.

4. Our souls learn and know a great ma-ny things which the beasts can-not learn. Our bo-dies will die, and when we are laid in the grave, worms will de-stroy our flesh, and our bones will crum-ble into dust. But our souls are im-mor-tal, they can nev-er die.

5. God or-ders ev-e-ry thing. He keeps us a-live, and he makes us die when he pleas-es. There is noth-ing which he can-not do. He sees us where-e-ver we are, by night as well as by day; and he knows all that we do and say and think. There is noth-ing which he does not know.

THE BIBLE, &c.

LESSON 12.

1. We must love to read the bi-ble; it is the most ex-cel lent and beau-ti-ful of all books.—God him-self com-mand ed good men to write it. There we read of all the great and good things God has done for us, and for all peo-ple; how just, and wise, and pow-er-ful he is; and what we must do to serve and please him.

2. There too we read of Christ, the Son of God, who came in-to the world to save sin-ners, such as we all are by na-ture and prac-tice. – He was gen-tle and pa-tient when he was trou-bled and ill-used; he was kind to all per-sons, e-ven to them who were un-kind to him; and when wick-ed men were just go-ing to kill him, he pray-ed to his Fath-er to for-give them.

3. When we have read, or heard a-bout Christ, who he was, and what great things he has done for us, we ought to love him, and be thank-ful to him, and try to be like him.

4. Make haste to learn to read, and try to un-der-stand the mean-ing of what you read; love to learn your du-ty and to do it; then you will be a-ble to read the bi-ble, and you will love to read it. There are ma-ny things in it which you can un-der-stand now, though you are so young. When you are old-er and wi-ser you will un-der-stand it bet-ter; and, if you are good, you will de-light in it more and more.

DISOBEDIENCE.

LESSON 13.

1. Chil-dren should al-ways do what their pa-rents or teach-ers de-sire them; nei-ther should they re-fuse till they have rea-son from them for what they are bid, be-cause, it may not be at all times pro-per to give a rea-son, and they might not un-der-stand it, if it were giv-en.

2. Ed-mund Wil-ful was no-ted for not do-ing as his pa-rents told him; when his fath-er and moth-er told him not to do a-ny thing, he did not mind their com-mands, but would do it ve-ry soon af-ter; be-sides this, he al-ways want-ed to know the rea-son why he was not to do it. We shall soon see what be-fel him from his not mind-ing what was said to him.

3. One fros-ty morn-ing, as Ed-mund was just set-ting off for school, his fath-er de-si-red him not to go on the ice. But Ed-mund, as was u-su-al with him, quite for-got this com-mand by the time he came to the pond. The wa-ter was fro-zen o-ver with ve-ry thin ice, but Ed-mund did not

know this, and ran on it, with-out once think-ing of wha his fath-er had said.

4. But his fath-er had kept af-ter him at a dis-tance, and now, see-ing his son in such dan-ger, call-ed out to him, "Ed-mund! Ed-mund! come off the ice." "Why, fath-er?" said he; but be-fore his fath-er could tell him the rea son, he fell through, and was drown-ed.

5. There was a lit-tle girl who did not mind what was said to her, for some-times she would get up-on the win dow seat, and be in dan-ger of fall-ing out of the win-dow: at oth-er times she would stand so near the fire, as to be in dan-ger of set-ting her frock on fire, or of be-ing scald-ed by the boil-ing wa-ter in the tea ket-tle.

6. One day she climb-ed on the back of the nurse's chair who ri-sing up to fol-low a lit-tle boy that was at play with a dog, the chair fell up-on her, and she hurt her head ve-ry much a-gainst the floor.

7. Jane Care-less was ri-ding one day in a wag-gon with her mam-ma, who call-ed ma-ny times to her, and told her not to lean o-ver the side of the wag-gon, but she paid no re-gard to what her moth-er said.

8. At length, when the wag-gon wheel was go-ing o-ver a stone, out fell poor Jane; she was ve-ry bad-ly hurt, and it was a long time be-fore she was well.

OF ORDER IN AFFAIRS, &c.

LESSON 14.

1. You have gone through your book, you say, and want a new les-son. Ve-ry well, I will give you one soon, but first go and put a-way with care the book you have just read o-ver; that is not to be thrown a-way be-cause you have got a new one.

2. Now, you think you know it all, but you may for-get part; and will want to read it a-gain. Be-sides, some of your play-mates may not have such a book, and per-haps they would like to bor-row it from you.

3. We en-joy a great deal of pleas-ure our-selves in giv

ing oth-ers pleas-ure; and those things which we can-not give, we may and ought to lend to per-sons of care and pru-dence.

4. O! I can-not find my book, or my hat, is the com-mon com-plaint of ma-ny lit-tle boys and girls, and they run a-bout the house making a great noise, and prov-ing a pest to all a-round them, be-cause they have not put things in their prop-er pla-ces.

5. Al-ways when you read, you should try to learn some-thing. If you hur-ry through a whole book at one les-son, with-out this, it will do you no good. If you have now learn-ed to put all things in their pla-ces, and to mind where they are, you have learn-ed what will help to make you ea-sy and use-ful through life.

OF LYING, AND OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

LESSON 15.

1. Do you know what it is to tell a lie? It is to say what is not true, ei-ther to hide a fault, or to make a jest of a-ny one. Ly-ing is a vice you should be care-ful to a-void, be-cause, if you are once known to be a li-ar, no per-son will be-lieve a word you say.

2. A lit-tle boy, whose name was John, was so much in the prac-tice of tell-ing lies that he of-ten came to much harm from this e-vil ha-bit. A stout boy, of whom he had been tell-ing some false-hoods, one day way-laid him on his re-turn from school, and gave him a se-vere beat-ing.

3. He made his com-plaint to the mas-ter when he came to school again, but John had so of-ten said what was not true, that the mas-ter did not be-lieve him. From this time he be-gan to see the ill ef-fects of tell-ing lies, and was ve-ry care-ful in fu-ture to say noth-ing but what was truth.

4. Once, when I was in the back-woods, I saw men log-ging on new ground with a yoke of ox-en, and there was a ve-ry large log which the ox-en could not draw, though they tried to do it with all their might.

5. At this the man who was driv-ing got an-gry, and beat

the poor ox-en with a large stick, of-ten stri-king them on the horns, which seem-ed to pain them ve-ry much.

6. At oth-er times, in the front town-ships, I have seen hor-ses u-sed ve ry bad-ly ; not that they were do-ing a-ny harm, but be-cause they could not know the lan-guage of their mas-ters. Hence they were beat-en on the head, be-tween the ears, with the large end of a whip, which was like-ly as pain-ful to them, as it would be to ox-en to strike them on the horns.

7. Now, all such con-duct as this shews plain-ly the ab-sence of a hu-mane tem-per. Nev-er trust your-self in the pow-er of a per-son who can thus a-buse dumb beasts, for he would most like-ly ill use hu-man be-ings if they cross-ed his de-signs, and he could do so with e-qual safe-ty to his per-son.

8. God takes care for ox-en, and he no doubt marks the man or boy, who, from ca-price, bad-ly ex-erts a pow-er with which he proves un-fit to be trust-ed. It is the du-ty of all to be gen-tle in their con-duct, and to give those crea-tures that de-pend up-on them a prop-er degree of food, to pre-pare shel-ter from the ex-treme cold of win-ter, and to see that, in all re-spects, they are kind-ly ta-ken care of.

PRAYER.

LESSON 16.

Ere the morn-ing's bu-sy ray
Call you to your work a-way;
Ere the si-lent eve-ning close
Your wea-ried eyes in sweet repose;

To lift your heart and voice in pray-er
Be your first and la-test care.

2. He, to whom the pray-er is due
From heav-en, his throne, shall smile on you
An-gels sent by him shall tend
Your dai-ly la-bour to be-friend,
And their night-ly vi-gils keep
To guard you in the hour of sleep.

3. When through the peace-ful par-ish swells
The mu-sic of the Sab-bath bells,
Du-ly tread the sa-cred road
Which leads you to the house of God;
The bles-sing of the Lamb is there,
And "God is in the midst of her."

4. And oh! where'-er your days be past;
And oh! how-e'er your lot be cast,
Still think on Him whose eye sur-veys
Whose hand is o-ver all your ways;
A-broad, at home, in weal, or woe,
That ser-vice, which to heav-en you owe,
That boun-den ser-vice du-ly pay,
And God will bless you ev'ry day.

5. He only to the heart can give
Peace and true pleas-ure while you live;
He on-ly, when you yield your breath,
Can guide you through the vale of death.

He can, he will, from out the dust,
Raise the blest spir-its of the just;
Heal ev'ry wound, hush ev'ry fear;
From ev'ry eye wipe ev'ry tear;
And place them where dis-tress is o'er,
And pleas-ures dwell for ev-er-more.

PART III.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS TWO, AND ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

OBSERVE, *tial* and *cial* sound like *shal*,
tion, cion, scion — like *shun*,
tian, scian — like *shan*,
tient, cient — like *shent*,
cious, scious — like *shus*,
science, tience — like *shence*,
gion, geon — like *jun*.

Ac-tion	Man-sion	Re-gion
an-cient	mar-tial	Sanc-tion
auc-tion	men-tion	sec-tion
Cap-tious	mer-sion	spa-cious
cau-tion	mis-sion	spe-cial
cau-tious	mo-tion	spe-cious
con-science	Na-tion	sta-tion
con-scious	no-tion	sur-geon
Dic-tion	Op-tion	Ten sion
dun-geon	Par-tial	ter-tian
Fac-tion	pas-sion	trac-tion
fac-tious	pa-tience	Unc-tion
fric-tion	pa-tient	Vec-tion
func-tion	pen-sion	ven-tion
Gra-cious	por-tion	ver-sion
Junc-tion	pre-cious	vi-cious
Le-gion	pres-sion	.....
lo-tion	Quo-tient	.....

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Ab-la-tive
ab-ro-gate
ab-so-lute
ab-sti-nence
ac-ci-dent
ac-cu-rate
ac-tu-al
ac-tu-ate
ad-a-mant
ad-e-quate
ad-jec-tive
ad-vo-cate
af-fa-ble
af-flu-ence
ag-gran-dize
ag-gra-vate
ag-gre-gate
ag-o-ny
al-der-man
al-i-ment
al-pha-bet
al-ti-tude
am-pu-tate
an-ar-chy
an-ces-tor
an-ec-dote
an-gri-ly
an-i-mal
an-i-mate
an-nu-al
an-ti-dote
ap-pe-tite
ap-po-site
ar-a-ble
ar-bi-trate
ar-chi-tect
ar-den-cy
ar-du-ous
ar-gu-ment
ar-ro-gance
ar-te-ry
ar-ti-cle
ar-ti-fice
at-mos-phere
at-ti-tude
at-tri-bute
av-a-rice
au-di-ble
au-di-tor
av-e-nue
av-er-age
au-thor-ize
Bar-ba-rism
bash-ful-ly
ben-e-fit
blame-a-ble
blas-phe-mous
bois-ter-ous
brev-i-ty
bri-be-ry
bul-ki-ness
buoy-an-cy
bur-gla-ry
bus-i-ness
Cal-cu-late
cal-en-dar
cal-um-ny
can-di-date
can-is-ter
can-ni-bal
can-o-py
ca-pa-ble
cap-i-tal
car-pen-ter
cas-u-al
cat-a-logue
cat-a-ract
cat-e-chism
cel-e-brate
cel-e-ry
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
chan-cel-lor
change-a-ble
char-ac-ter
cher-u-bim
chil-li-ness
choc-o-late
chron-i-cle
cir-cu-late
cir-cu-lar
cit-i-zen
civ-il-ize
clam-or-ous
clean-li-ness
cler-gy-man
clum-si-ness
cod-i-cil
co-gen-cy
cog-ni-zance
col-o-ny
com-fort-er
com-pa-ny
com-pe-tence
com-ple-ment
com-pli-ment
com-pro-mise
con-fi-dent
con-se-crate
con-se-quence
con-so-nant
con-sti-tute
con-ti-nent
con-tra-ry

cor-pu-lence
cost-li-ness
cov-e-nant
cov-et-ous
coun-sel-lor
coun-te-nance
coun-ter-feit
coun-ter-part
coun-ter-pane
court-e-sy
craft-i-ly
cra-zi-ness
cred-i-ble
cred-it-or
cred-u-lous
crim-in-al
crit-i-cise
crit-i-cism
croc-o-dile
cru-ci-fy
cu-cum-ber
cul-pa-ble
cul-ti-vate
cum-ber-some
cur-so-ry
cus-to-dy
cyl-in-der
Dain-ti-ly
de-cen-cy
dec-o-rate
ded-i-cate
def-er-ence
def-in-ite
del-e-gate
del-i-cate
dem-a-gogue
dep-re-cate
dep-u-ty
der-o-gate
des-o-late

des-pe-rate
des-pot-ism
det-ri-ment
dex-ter-ous
di-a-dem
di-a-logue
dif-fi-cult
dig-ni-fy
dil-i-gent
dis-ci-pline
dis-lo-cate
dis-mal-ly
dis-pu-tant
dis-si-pate
dis-so-nance
div-i-dend
doc-u-ment
dole-ful-ly
dra-pe-ry
drow-si-ly
drud-ge-ry
du-el-ist
du-pli-cate
du-ra-ble
du-ti-ful
Ea-si-ly
eat-a-ble
eb-o-ny
ec-sta-cy
ed-i-ble
ed-i-fy
ed-it-or
ed-u-cate
ef-fi-gy
e-go-tism
el-e-gance
el-e-gy
el-e-ment
el-e-phant
el-e-vate

el-o-quence
em-a-nate
em-i-grant
em-i-nence
emp-ti-ness
em-u-late
en-e-my
en-er-gy
en-mi-ty
en-ter-prise
ep-i-cure
ep-i-gram
ep-i-taph
ep-i-thet
e-qua-bly
e-qual-ize
e-qui-nox
e-qui-ty
es-ti-mate
eu-cha-rist
ev-i-dence
ex-cel-lence
ex-e-crate
ex-e-cute
ex-er-cise
ex-i-gence
ex-o-dus
ex-pe-dite
ex-qui-site
Fab-ri-cate
fab-u-lous
fac-to-ry
fac-ul-ty
faith-ful-ly
fal-la-cy
fal-si-fy
fal-si-ty
fam-i-ly
fan-ci-ful
fas-ci-nate

fa-vour-ite
fear-ful-ly
fea-si-bly
fel-o-ny
fem-in-ine
fer-til-ize
fer-ven-cy
fes-ti-val
fi-nal-ly
fi-ne-ry
fin-i-cal
firm-a-ment
fla-gran-cy
flat-te-ry
flex-i-ble
fluc-tu-ate
flu-en-cy
fop-pe-ry
for-ci-ble
ford-a-ble
for-feit-ure
for-ti-fy
for-ti-tude
for-tu-nate
fra-gran-cy
fraud-u-lent
fre-quen-cy
friv-o lous
front-is-piece
fru-gal-ly
fu-gi-tive
fu-mi-gate
fu-ne-ral
fur-ni-ture
fur-ther-more
Gal-le-ry
gar-den-er
gau di-ness
gen-er-al
gen-er-ous
gen-e-sis
gen-tle-man
gen-u-ine
gid-di-ness
gloom-i-ness
glo-ri-fy
gov-er-nance
grace-ful-ly
grad-u-al
gran-a-ry
grate-ful-ly
grat-i-fy
grav-i-ty
greed-i-ness
Har-bin-ger
har-mo-nize
haugh-ti-ness
heart-i-ly
hea-then-ism
heav-i-ness
hes-i-tate
his-to-ry
ho-li-ness
home-li-ness
hom-i-cide
hope-ful-ly
hor-ri-ble
hos-pi-tal
hur-ri-cane
hus-band-ry
hyp-o-crite
hap-pi-ness
hard-i-hood
her-ald-ry
I-dol-ize
ig-no-rant
im-i-tate
im-mi-nent
im-ple-ment
im-pu-dence
in-ci-dent
in-di-cate
in-do-lence
in-dus-try
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fer-ence
in-fi-del
in-fi-nite
in-flu-ence
in-ju-ry
in-no-cence
in-no-vate
in-so-lence
in-sti-tute
in-stru-men
in-tel-lect
in-ter-course
in-ter-est
in-ter-val
in-ti-mate
in-tri-cate
i-vo-ry
Jeop-ar-dy
ju-bi-lee
jus-ti-fy
ju-ve-nile
Kna-ve-ry
knot-ti-ness
La-cer-ate
lat-i-tude
lau-da-bly
lax-i-ty
le-gal-ize
leth-ar-gy
lib-er-ate
lev-i-ty
li-a-ble
lib-er-ty
li-bra-ry

lig-a-ment
lit-er-al
lit-i-gate
lof-ti-ness
lone-li-ness
low-li-ness
lu-dic-rous
lu-min-ous
lu-na-cy
lux-u-ry
Mag-ni-fy
mag-ni-tude
main-te-nance
man-i-fest
man-i-fold
man-li-ness
man-u-script
mar-gin-al
mar-in-er
mar-i-time
mar-tyr-dom
mar-vel-lous
mas-cu-line
mas-sa-cre
med-i-cal
med-i-cine
med-i-tate
mel-o-dy
mem-o-ry
mer-chan-dize
mer-ci-ful
mes-sen-ger
might-i-ly
min-er-al
min-is-ter
mir-a-cle
mis-chiev-ous
mis-cre-ant
mis-e-ry
mit-i-gate

mock-e-ry
mod-er-ate
mod-u-late
mon-ar-chy
mon-u-ment
mor-al-ize
mor-tal-ly
mor-ti-fy
mourn-ful-ly
mul-ti-ply
mul-ti-tude
mur-der-er
mus-cu-lar
mu-ta-ble
mu-til-ate
mu-ti-ny
mu-tu-al
mys-te-ry
Nar-ra-tive
nat-u-ral
nav-i-gate
nau-se-ate
need-ful-ly
neg-a-tive
neg-li-gent
nom-in-ate
no-ta-ble
no-ti-fy
nul-li-ty
nu-mer-ous
Ob-du-rate
ob-lo-quy
ob-so-lete
ob-sta-cle
ob-stin-ate
ob-vi-ate
oc-cu-py
o-dor-ous
op-er-ate
op-po-site

op-u-lence
or-a-cle
or-a-tor
or-din-ance
or-gan-ize
or-i-fice
or-i-gin
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
Pa-ci-fy
pal-pa-ble
par-a-dise
par-a-gon
par-al-lel
par-ri-cide
pas-sen-ger
pass-o-ver
pau-ci-ty
peace a-ble
peas-ant-ry
pec-u-late
pen-al-ty
pen-e-trate
pen-i-tence
pen-u-ry
per-fi-dy
per-fo-rate
per-il-ous
per-ju-ry
per-ma-nen
pes-ti-lence
pet-u-lence
pleas-ant-ry
pi-e-ty
plaus-i-ble
plen-i-tude
pli-a-ble
pol-i-cy
pon-der-ous
pop-u-lace

pop-u-lar
pop-u-lous
port-a-ble
pos-i-tive
pos-si-ble
po-ten-tate
pov-er-ty
prac-ti-cal
pre-ce-dent
pre-ci-pice
pref-er-ence
pre-ju-dice
pres-i-dent
pret-ti-ly
pri-ma-ry
prim-i-tive
prin-ci-pal
prin-ci-ple
priv-i-lege
prob-a ble
prom-in-ent
prop-er-ty
proph-e-cy
pros-e-cute
pros-e-lyte
pros-per-ous
pub-lic-ly
pu-er-ile
punc-tu-al
pun-gen-cy
pu-ri-fy
pu-tre-fy
Quad-ru-ped
qual-i-fy
quan-ti-ty
quer-u-lous
Rad-i-cal
rail-le-ry
ran-cor-ous
rar-i-ty
rat-i-fy
read-i-ness
re-al-ize
re-cog-nize
re-com-pence
re-con-cile
rec-ti-fy
rec-ti-tude
re-gen-cy
reg-u-late
ren-o-vate
rep-ro-bate
re-quis-ite
res-i-dence
res-i-due
res-o-lute
ret-i-nue
rev-er-ence
rhet-o-ric
rheu-ma-tism
rid-i-cule
rig-or-ous
ri-ot-ous
riv-u-let
rob-be-ry
ru-in-ous
ru-min-ate
Sa-cra-ment
sa-cri-fice
sa-cri-lege
sale-a-ble
sanc-ti-fy
sat-is-fy
sau-ci-ness
scan-dal-ize
scar-ci-ty
sce-ne-ry
scorn-ful-ly
scrip-tu-ral
scru-pu-lous
scru-ti-ny
scur-ril-ous
se-cre-cy
sec-u-lar
sed-u-lous
sen-si-ble
sen-ti-ment
sep-ul-chre
ser-vi-tude
sev-er-al
shame-ful-ly
sig-nal-ize
sig-na-ture
sig-ni-fy
sim-i-lar
sim-pli-fy
sin-ful-ly
sin-gu-lar
skel-e-ton
skil-ful-ly
slan-der-er
sla-ve-ry
sleep-i-ness
sloth-ful-ly
slov-en-ly
sol-i-tude
soph-is-try
spe-ci-men
spec-u-late
spee-l-i-ly
spite-ful-ly
squan-der-er
stip-u-late
stub-born-ness
stu-pi-fy
sua-vi-ty
sub-ju-gate
sub-se-quent
sub-sti-tute
sub-ter-fuge

suc-cu-lent
suf-fer er
suf-fo-cate
su-i-cide
suit-a-ble
sul-ki-ness
sum-ma-ry
sump-tu-ous
sup-pli-ant
sus-ten-ance
syc-o-phant
syl-la-ble
sym-me-try
sym-pa-thize
sym-pa-thy
syn-a-gogue
Talk-a-tive
ta ne-a-ble
tan-ta-mount
tar-di-ness
teach-a-ble
tem-per-ance
tem-po-ral
tem-po-rize
ten-den-cy
ten-e-ment
ter-min-ate
ter-ri-ble
tes-ta-ment
tes-ti-fy
thank-ful-ly
the-o-ry
thought-ful-ly
thrift-i-ly
tim-or-ous
tol-er-ate
to-tal-ly
trac-ta-ble

trait-or-ous
trav-el-ler
treach-er-ous
treas-u-ry
trem-u-lous
tur-bu-lence
tur-pen-tine
tur-pi-tude
Ug-li-ness
unc-tu-ous
u-su-al
u-ni-form
u-ni-ty
u-ni-verse
up-per-most
u-su-ry
use-ful-ly
ut-ter-ance
Va-can-cy
vag-a-bond
van-i-ty
vet-e-ran
ve-he-ment
ve-hi-cle
ven-om-ous
ven-er-ate
ver-sa-tile
ven-til-ate
ver-i-ly
ver-i-fy
ver-i-ty
vil-i-fy
vin-dic-ate
vi-o-lent
vic-to-ry
vir-tu-ous
vir-u-lent
vis-i-ble

vi-gil-ant
vig-or-ous
vi-tal-ly
vin-e-gar
vi-o-let
vol-a-tile
Wan-der-er
wan-der-ing
wa-ri-ly
wa-ri-ness
waste-ful-ly
wag-gon-er
way-far-ing
wea-ri-ness
where-a-bout
where-un-to
whis-per-er
whis-per-ing
wick-ed-ly
wick-ed-ness
wil-der-ness
wi-li-ly
will-ing-ly
wish-ful-ly
wit-ti-ly
wo-ful-ly
won-der-ful
wor-thi-ness
wrath-ful-ly
wretch-ed-ly
wretch-ed-ness
wrong-ful-ly
Yel-low-ness
yes-ter-day
yoke-fel-low
youth-ful-ly
Zeal-ous-ly
zeal-ous-ness

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE [illegible] SYLLABLE.

A-ban-don
a-base-ment
a-bate-ment
a-bet-tor
ab-hor-rence
a-bol-ish
a-bridge-ment
ab-rupt-ly
ab-struse-ly
ab-surd-ly
a-bun-dance
a-bu-sive
a-but-ment
ac-cept-ance
ac-com-plice
ac-com-plish
ac-count-ant
ac-cus-tom
a-chieve-ment
ac-know-ledge
ac-quaint-ance
ac-quire-ment
ac-quit-tal
a-cute-ly
ad-he-rence
ad-ja-cent
ad-journ-ment
ad-mit-tance
ad-mon-ish
ad-van-tage
ad-ven-ture
ad-vi-ser
af-fi-ance
af-flic-tive
a-fore-said
ag-gress-or
ag-griev-ance
a-gree-ment

a-lert-ness
al-li-ance
al-low-ance
al-lure-ment
al-ter-nate
a-maze-ment
a-mend-ment
a-muse-ment
an-noy-ance
an-oth-er
a-part-ment
a-pos-tate
a-pos-tle
ap-par-el
ap-pa-rent
ap-pear-ance
ap-pren-tice
a-quat-ic
ar-raign-ment
ar-range-ment
ar-ri-val
as-cend-ant
as-sail-ant
as-sas-sin
as-sem-blage
as-sess-ment
as-sign-ment
as-sist-ance
as-su-rance
asth-mat-ic
as-ton-ish
a-sun-der
a-sy-lum
ath-let-ic
a-tone-ment
at-tach-ment
at-tain-ment
at-tend-ance

at-trac-tive
at-trib-ute
a-vow-al
aus-tere-ly
au-then-tic
au-tum-nal
Back-sli-der
be-fore-hand
be-gin-ner
be-liev-er
be-lov-ed
be-nign-ly
be-wil-der
by-stand-er
Ca-the-dral
chi-me-ra
clan-des-tine
co-er-cive
co-e-val
co-he-sive
col-lec-tive
com-mand-er
com-mand-ment
com-mence-ment
com-mit-tee
com-pact-ly
com-pen-sate
com-pli-ance
com-po-nent
com-po-ser
con-ceal-ment
con-cit-ed
con-ces-sion
con-cen-trate
con-cise-ly
con-clu-sive
con-cur-rence
con-do-lence

con-du-cive
con-duct-or
con-fine-ment
con-fis-cate
con-jec-ture
con-joint-ly
con-ni-vance
con-sid-er
con-sign-ment
con-sist-ence
con-su-mer
con-sum-mate
con-sump-tive
con-tem-plate
con-tin-ue
con-trib-ute
con-vey-ance
con-vul-sive
cor-ro-sive
cor-rupt-ly
cre-a-tor
De-ceit-ful
de-ci-sive
de-co-rum
de-fault-er
de-fect-ive
de-fence-less
de-fi-ance
de-file-ment
de-light-ful
de-lin-quent
de-liv-er
de-mol-ish
de-mure-ly
de-ni-al
de-part-ment
de-part-ure
de-port-ment
de-pos-it
de-sert-er

de-si-rous
de-spite-ful
de-spond-ent
de-ter-mine
de-vel-ope
de-vout-ly
dif-fuse-ly
di-lem-ma
di-min-ish
di-rect-ly
dis-a-ble
dis-as-ter
dis-burse-ment
dis-cern-ment
dis-ci-ple
dis-clo-sure
dis-cord-ance
dis-cov-er
dis-cour-age
dis-cred-it
dis-creet-ly
dis-dain-ful
dis-fig-ure
dis-grace-ful
dis-gust-ful
dis-hon-est
dis-hon-our
dis-or-der
dis-pleas-ure
dis-po-sal
dis-qui-et
dis-sem-ble
dis-sent-er
dis-sev-er
dis-sua-sive
dis-taste-ful
dis-tem-per
dis-tinct-ly
dis-tin-guish
dis-trib-ute

dis-trust-ful
dis-turb-ance
do-mes-tic
Ec-cen-tric
ec-stat-ic
ef-fect-ive
ef-ful-gent
e-las-tic
e-lev-en
e-li-cit
em-bar-go
em-bar-rass
em-bel-lish
em-phat-ic
em-ploy-er
em-pow-er
en-no-ble
en-clo-sure
en-com-pass
en-coun-ter
en-cour-age
en-croach-mer
en-cum-ber
en-deav-our
en-dow-ment
en-er-vate
en-fee-ble
en-gage-ment
en-ig-ma
en-joy-ment
en-large-ment
en-light-en
en-li-ven
en-or-mous
en-tan-gle
en-tice-ment
en-tire-ly
en-ven-om
en-vel-ope
e-quip-ment

er-rat-ic
e-rup-tive
es-tab-lish
e-strange-ment
e-ter-nal
e-va-sive
e-vent-ful
ex-act-ly
ex-am-ine
ex-am-ple
ex-ceed-ing
ex-ces-sive
ex-clu-sive
ex-cres-sence
ex-cul-pate
ex-port-er
ex-ist-ence
ex-ot-ic
ex-pan-sive
ex-pect-ant
ex-pen-sive
ex-pert-ly
ex-po-sure
ex-press-ive
ex-ten-sive
ex-ter-nal
ex-tir-pate
ex-treme-ly
Fan-tas-tic
for-bear-ance
for-bid-den
fore-run-ner
for-get ful
for-give-ness
for-got-ten
ful-fil-ment
Har-mon-ic
hence-for-ward
here af-ter
he-ro-ic

ho-ri-zon
hor-rif-ic
ho-san-na
hu-mane-ly
Ig-no-ble
il-le-gal
il-lu-mine
il-lu-sive
im-a-gine
im-mense-ly
im-per-fect
im-port-ance
im-pos-ture
im-pris-on
im-prop-er
im-prove-ment
im-pru-dent
in-ac-tive
in-cen-tive
in-ces-sant
in-cite-ment
in-clem-ent
in-clu-sive
in-con-stant
in-cul-cate
in-cum-bent
in-debt-ed
in-dent-ure
in-dig-nant
in-duce-ment
in-dul-gence
in-ert-ly
in-form-ant
in-fringe-ment
in-he-rent
in-hu-man
in-jus-tice
in-qui-ry
in-sip-id
in-sta-ble

in-tense-ly
in-ter-ment
in-ter-nal
in ter-pret
in-trep-id
in-tru-sive
in-val-id
in-vec-tive
in-vei-gle
Jo-cose-ly
La-con-ic
leth-ar-gic
lieu-ten-ant
Ma-jes-tic
ma-lig-nant
ma-nœu-vre
ma-raud-er
ma-ter-nal
ma-ture-ly
me-an-der
me-chan-ic
mi-nute-ness
mis-con-duct
mis-con-strue
mis-for-tune
mis-man-age
mo-ment-ous
more-o-ver
mo-rose-ly
Neg-lect-ful
noc-tur-nal
No-vem-ber
O-bei-sance
ob-lique-ly
ob-scure-ly
ob-serv-ance
ob-tru-sive
oc-cur-rence
Oc-to ber
of-fen-sive

op-pon-ent
op-pres-sive
out-num-ber
Pa-cif-ic
pa-rent-al
pa-ter-nal
per-form-ance
per-sua-sive
per-verse-ly
pe-ru-sal
po-et-ic
po-lite-ly
por-tent-ous
pos-ses-sor
pre-cise-ly
pro-fane-ly
pro-fess-or
pro-found-ly
pro-fuse-ly
pro-gress-ive
pro-hib-it
pro-mul-gate
pro-po-sal
pro-tect-or
pru-den-tial
pu-tres-cence
Qui-es-cent
quint-es-sence
Re-ci-tal
re-ceiv-er
re-cov-er
re-cum-bent
re-deem-er
re-dun-dant
re-fine-ment
re-fresh-ment
re-ful-gence
re-fu-sal
re-gard-less
re-lent-less

re-li-ance
re-lin-quish
re-luc-tance
re-main-der
re-mem-ber
re-mem-brance
re-miss-ly
re-mon-strate
re-morse-less
re-mote-ly
re-mov-al
re-new-al
re-pay-ment
re-pent-ance
re-plen-ish
re-proach-ful
re-pug-nance
re-qui-tal
re-sem-blance
re-sent-ful
re-sent-ment
re-sist-ance
re-spect-ful
re-splen-dent
res-pon-sive
re-ten-tive
re-tire-ment
re-venge-ful
re-vi-val
ro-man-tic
Sar-cas-tic
sa-tir-ic
se-cure-ly
se-date-ly
Sep-tem-ber
se-raph-ic
se-rene-ly
se-vere-ly
sin-cere-ly
so-journ-er

so-li-cit
so-no-rous
sub-lime-ly
sub-mis-sive
sub-scri-ber
sub-sist-ence
sub-ver-sive
suc-cess-ful
su-pine-ly
sup-port-er
su-preme-ly
sur-ren-der
sur-vey-or
Ter-rif-ic
to-geth-er
tor-ment-or
trans-cen-den
trans-pa-rent
tri-um-phant
ty-ran-nic
Un-aid-ed
un-bound-ed
un-bro-ken
un-cer-tain
un-com-mon
un-daunt-ed
un-doubt-ed
un-ea-sy
un-e-qual
un-e-ven
un-faith-ful
un-feel-ing
un-friend-ly
un-grate-ful
un-hap-py
un-heal-thy
un-ho-ly
un-learn-ed
un-ru-ly
un-just-ly

un-kind-ly
un-law-ful
un-man-ly
un-mind-ful
un-qui-et
un-skil-ful
un-sta-ble
un-thank-ful
un-time-ly
un-com-mon
un-wil-ling
un-wise-ly
un-wor-thy
u-surp-er
u-ten-sil
Vice-ge-rent
vin-dic-tive
What-ev-er
when-ev-er
where-ev-er
well-wish-er
well-be-ing
who-ev-er

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

Ab-sen-tee
ac-qui-esce
ad-ver-tise
am-bus-cade
ap-per-tain
ap-pre-hend
ar-ti-san
as-sign-ee
Car-a-van
co-a-lesce
co-in-cide
com-plai-sance
com-pre-hend
con-de-scend
con-nois-seur
con-tra-dict
coun-ter-act
coun-ter-mand
De-com-pose
dis-a-gree
dis-al-low
dis-an-nul
dis-ap-pear
dis-ap-point
dis-ap-prove
dis-a-vow
dis-be-lief
dis-be-lieve
dis-com-pose
dis-con-cert
dis-con-tent
dis-en-gage
dis-ha-bille
dis-in-cline
dis-o-blige
dis-pos-sess
dis-re-gard
dis-res-pect
dis-u-nite
En-gin-eer
en-ter-tain
er-u dite
et-i-quette
ev-er-more
Gas-con-ade
guar-an-tee
Here-to-fore
here-un-to
Im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-com-mode
in-com-plete
in-cor-rect
in-de-vout
in-di-rect
in-dis-creet
in-dis-pose
in-dis-tinct
in-ex-pert
in-se-cure
in-sin-cere
in-so-much
in-ter-cede
in-ter-cept
in-ter-change
in-ter-dict
in-ter-fere
in-ter-mix
in-ter-pose
in-ter-rupt
in-ter-sperse
in-ter-vene
in-tro-duce
Leg-a-tee
Mag-a-zine
mis-ap-ply
mis-be-have
mis-em-ploy
mis-in-form
moun-tain-eer
Op-por-tune

o-ver-come	Quar-an-tine	un-con-cern
o-ver-flow	Re-as-sume	un-cre-ate
o-ver-load	re-col-lect	un-der-neath
o-ver-look	re-com-mence	un-der-stand
o-ver-seer	ref-u-gee	un-der-take
o-ver-throw	re-im-burse	un-fore-seen
o-ver-turn	re-in-state	un-de-ceive
o-ver-whelm	rep-ar-tee	un-der-hand
Pal-i-sade	rep-re-sent	un-der-go
pat-en-tee	rep-ri-mand	un-der-mine
per-se-vere	res-er-voir	un-der-rate
pi-o-neer	Sub-di-vide	un-po-lite
pic-tu-resque	su-per-fine	Where-un-to
pre-dis-pose	There-un-to	where-up-on
pre-ma-ture	Un-a-wares	where-with-al
pre-pos-sess	un-be-lief	.....

INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE SYLLABLES.

THE GOOD BOY.

LESSON 1.

1. The good boy loves his parents very dearly. He always minds what they say to him, and tries to please them. If they desire him not to do a thing he does it not; if they desire him to do a thing he does it. When they deny him what he wants, he does not grumble, or pout out his lips, or look angry; but he thinks that his parents know what is proper for him better than he does, because they are wiser than he is.

2. He loves his teachers, and all who tell him what is good. He likes to read, and to write, and to learn something new ev-e-ry day. He is kind to his brothers and sisters, and all his little play-fel-lows. He never fights, nor quarrels with them, nor calls them names. When he sees them do wrong he is sorry, and tries to persuade them to do better.

3. He does not speak rudely to any one. If he sees persons who are lame, or crooked, de-form-ed, or very old, he does not laugh at them, or mock them; but he is glad when he can do them any service. He is kind even to dumb creatures; for he knows that though they cannot speak, they can feel as well as we do ourselves. Even those an-i-mals which he does not think pretty, he takes care not to hurt.

4. He likes very much to see the birds pick up bits of hay, and moss, and wool, to build their nests with. Sometimes, he looks about in the bushes, and in the trees, and amongst the grass, for birds' nests; but when he has found them, he only just peeps at them; he would rather not see the little birds, than frighten them, or do them any mischief.

5. He never takes any thing that does not belong to him, or meddles with it without leave. When he walks in his father's garden, or orchard, he does not pull flowers, or gather fruit, unless he is told that he may do so. He never tells a lie. If he has done any mischief he con-fess-es it, and says he is very sorry, and will try to do so no more; and no person can be angry with him.

6. When he lies down at night, he tries to re-col-lect all he has been doing and learning in the day. If he has reason to reproach himself with im-prop-er conduct, he resolves on a-mend-ment and prays for divine as-sist-ance; and trusts that GOD, who is so good, will love and bless him.

7. He keeps holy the sabbath day. He loves to pray to GOD, to hear and read about him; and to go with his parents or friends to church. He re-mem-bers that in GOD's house it is wrong to stare around him. He knows that when he prays he speaks to GOD, and that when he hears a sermon, GOD speaks to him. He never sits at prayer, but if there is room, he always kneels, or else stands. Ev-e-ry person who knows this good boy loves him, and speaks well of him, and is kind to him; and he is very happy.

THE GOOD BOY, WHOSE PARENTS ARE RICH, &c.

LESSON 2.

1. The good boy, whose parents are rich, has fine clothes to wear; and he rides on a pretty little horse, and in a fine carriage; and he has servants, sometimes, to wait on him: but he does not, for all that, think that he is better than other boys whose parents are not rich; because all the people in the world have pro-ceed-ed from one fam-i-ly.

2. He knows that all rich people are not so good as many who are poor; and that GOD gives a great deal of money, or other prop-er-ty, to some persons, in order that they may assist those who have little or none, as well as to promote re-li-gious objects.

3. He speaks very kindly to all his father's servants. He does not require them to wait upon him when they are at their meals, or very busy. If he wants them to do him a service, which he cannot do himself, he asks them pret-ti-ly; and thanks them for what they do for him.

4. He never gives the servants any trouble that he can avoid; therefore he is careful not to make any dirt in the house, and not to break any thing, or put it out of its place, and not to tear his clothes. When any of the do-mes-tics are sick, he likes to go and see them, and to enquire how they do. He likes to go with his father, or his mother, to see poor people in their log houses; and, if he sees they stand in need of it, he gives them almost all the money he has.

5. The good boy, whose parents are not rich, rises very early in the morning, and, after at-tend-ing to his prayers does as much as he can, all day long, to help his father and mother. When he goes to school, he walks quickly, and loses no time on the road. My parents, says he, are very good, to save some of their money, in order that I may learn to read and write; but they cannot give much, nor can they spare me long; therefore I must learn as fast as I can.

6. I should, he con-tin-ues, be very sorry, when I grow

to be a man, not to know how to read in the bible and other good books; and when I leave my parents, not to be able to read their letters, and to write them word where I am, and how I do. And I must learn accounts, for, when I grow up, I shall have many things to reckon about my work, and res-pect-ing what I buy. I shall, perhaps, have bills to make out, as my father has; and perhaps I shall be em-ploy-ed in a shop.

7. When he has fin-ish-ed his lessons, he does not stay to play, but runs home; he wants to see his father and mother, and to help them. He often sees naughty boys in the streets, and in the woods and fields, steal, fight, and do many bad things; and he hears them swear and call names, and tell lies; but he does not like to be with them, for fear they should make him as bad as they are themselves; and that any person who sees him with them should think that he also is wicked.

8. When he is at home, he is well em-ploy-ed. He takes care of the little children; weeds his father's garden, hoes and rakes it, and sows seeds in it. Sometimes he goes with his father to work; then he is very glad; and though he is but a little fellow, he works very well, almost like a man.

9. When he comes home to dinner, he says, how hungry I am! and how good this bread is, and this meat! Indeed, I think ev-e-ry thing we have is very good. I am glad I can work; I hope that I shall soon be able to earn all my clothes, and my food too. When he sees little boys and girls riding on pretty horses, or in nice carriages, or painted waggons, he does not envy them, nor wish to be like them.

10. He says, I have often been told, and I have read, that it is God who makes some to be poor and some rich; that the rich have many troubles which the poor know nothing of, and many temp-ta-tions which belong to themselves to forget God, and the concerns of the future world: and that the poor, if they are good, may be very happy: indeed, I think that when I am good no person can be more happy than I am.

THE INDUSTRIOUS LITTLE GIRL.

LESSON 3.

1. She always minds what her father and mother say to her; and takes pains to learn what-ev-er they are so kind as to teach her. She is never noisy or trou-ble-some; so they like to have her with them, and they like to talk to her, and to instruct her. She has learned to read so well, and she is so good a girl, that her father has given her sev-er-al little books, which she reads in by herself, when-ev-er she likes; and she understands all that is in them.

2. She knows the meaning of a great many dif-fi-cult words; and the names of nu-mer-ous countries, cities, and towns, and she can find them upon a map. She can write very pret-ti-ly even without a copy; and she can do a great many sums on a slate. What-ev-er she does, she takes pains to do it well; and when she is doing one thing, she tries not to think of an-oth-er. If she has made a mistake, or done any thing wrong, she is sorry for it; and when she is told of a fault, she en-deav-ours to avoid it an-oth-er time.

3. When she wants to know any thing, she asks her father, or her mother to tell her; and she tries to un-der-stand, and to re-mem-ber what they tell her; but if they

do not think proper to answer her questions, she does not tease them, but says, when I am older they will perhaps instruct me; and she thinks about something else.

4. She likes to sit by her mother, and sew or knit. When she sews, she does not take long stitches, or pucker her work; but does it very neatly, just as her mother tells her to do. And she always keeps her work very clean; for if her hands are dirty, she washes them before she begins her work, and when she has fin-ish-ed it, she folds it up, and puts it very care-ful-ly in her workbag, or in a drawer.

5. It is but very seldom indeed that she loses her thread or needles, or any thing she has to work with. She keeps her needles and thread in a proper place, and she has a pin-cush-ion on which she puts her pins. She does not stick needles in her sleeve, or put pins in her mouth; for she has been told these are silly dan-ger-ous tricks, and she always pays at-ten-tion to what is said to her.

6. She takes care of her own clothes, and folds them up very neatly. She knows ex-act-ly where she puts them; and, I believe, she could find them even in the dark. When she sees a hole in her stockings, or frock, or any of her clothes she mends it, or asks her mother to have it mended; she does not wait till the rent is very large, for she re-mem bers what her mother has told her, that a stitch in time saves nine.

7. She does not like to waste any thing.—She never throws away, or burns, crumbs of bread, or peelings of fruit, or little bits of muslin or linen, or ends of thread; for she has seen the chickens and little birds picking up crumbs, and the pigs feeding upon peelings of fruit; and she has seen the man go about gath-er-ing rags, which her mother has told her he sells to people who make paper of them.

8. When she goes with her mother into the kitchen and the dairy, she takes notice of every thing she sees; but she does not meddle with any thing without leave. She knows how puddings, tarts, butter and bread, are made.

9. She can iron her own clothes; and she can make her own bed. She likes to feed the chickens and the young turkeys and to give them clean water to drink; she likes to

work in her little garden, to weed it, and to sow seeds and to plant roots in it; and she likes to do little jobs for her mother; she likes to be em-ploy-ed, and she en-deav-ours to be useful.

10. If all little girls would be so at-ten-tive, and so much given to in-dus-try, how they would delight their parents and their kind friends! and they would be much hap-pi-er themselves, than when they are ob-stin-ate or idle, and will not learn any thing prop-er-ly, or mind what is said to them

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WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS THREE, AND ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

A-dop-tion
af-fec-tion
af-flic-tion
as-per-sion
at-ten-tion
at-trac-tion
aus-pi-cious
ca-pa-cious
ces-sa-tion
col-la-tion
com-pas-sion
com-pul-sion
con-cep-tion
con-ces-sion
con-clu-sion
con-fes-sion
con-fu-sion
con-junc-tion
con-struc-tion
con-ten-tion
con-ver-sion
con-vic-tion
con-vul-sion
cor-rec-tion
cor-rup-tion
cre-a-tion
de-coc-tion
de-fec-tion
de-fi-cient
de-jec-tion
de-li-cious
de-scrip-tion
de-struc-tion
de-trac-tion
de-vo-tion
dis-cus-sion
dis-sen-tion
dis-tinc-tion
di-vis-ion
E-lec-tion
es-sen-tial
ex-ac-tion
ex-clu-sion
ex-pan-sion
ex-pres-sion
ex-pul-sion
ex-tor-tion
ex-trac-tion
fal-la-cious
im-mer-sion
im-par-tial
im-pa-tient
im-pres-sion
in-junc-tion
in-scrip-tion
in-struc-tion
in-ven-tion
ir-rup-tion
Li-cen-tious
li-ba-tion
lo-gi-cian
Mu-si-cian
Nar-ra-tion
Ob-jec-tion
ob-la-tion
ob-struc-tion
op-pres-sion
op-ti-cian
O-ra-tion
Per-fec-tion
pol-lu-tion
pre-dic-tion
pre-scrip-tion
pro-mo-tion
pro-por-tion

pro-vin-cial
Re-jec-tion
re-la-tion
re-ten-tion
Sal-va-tion
sub-jec-tion
sub-stan-tial
sub-trac-tion
sub-ver-sion
suc-ces-sion
suf-fi-cient
sus-pi-cion
Temp-ta-tion
trans-la-tion
Va-ca-tion
vex-a-tion
vo-ra-cious
.....

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST

Ab-so-lute-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy
ac-tu-al-ly
ad-mi-ra-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry
ag-gra-va-ted
ag-ri-cul-ture
al-le-go-ry
am-i-ca-ble
an-nu-al-ly
an-swer-a-ble
an-ti-mo-ny
ap-pli-ca-ble
ap-po-site-ly
ar-ro-gan-cy
Bar-ba-rous-ly
beau-ti-ful-ly
blas-phe-mous-ly
bois-ter-ous-ly
boun-ti-ful-ly
Cap-i-tal-ly
cas-u-al-ty
cas-u-ist-ry
cat-er-pil-lar
caul-i-flow-er
cen-su-ra-ble
cer-e-mo-ny
char-it-a ble
com-fort-a-ble
com-i-cal-ly
com-ment-a-ry
com-mis-sa-ry
com-pe-ten-cy
crit-i-cal-ly
cus-tom-a-ry
cred-it-a-ble
Dan-ger-ous-ly
del-i-ca-cy
des-pe-rate-ly
des-pi-ca-ble
dif-fer-ent-ly
dif-fi-cul-ty
dif-flu-en-cy
dil-a-to-ry
dil-i-gent-ly
dis-pu-ta-ble
du-ti-ful-ly
Ef-fi-ca-cy
el-e-gant-ly
el-i-gi-ble
el-o-quent-ly
em-i-nent-ly
es-ti-ma-ble
ev-i-dent-ly
ex-cel-len-cy
ex-i-gen-cy
Fa-vour-a-ble
fab-u-lous-ly
fan-ci-ful-ly
Feb-ru-a-ry
for-mi-da-ble
fraud-u-lent-ly
Gen-e-ral-ly
gen-e-rous-ly
Hab-it-a-ble
hos-pit-a-ble
hu-mor ous-ly
Ig-no-mi-ny
ig-no rant-ly
in-so cent-ly
in-tri ca-cy
in-ve n-to-ry
Jan-u-a-ry
ju-di-ca-tu-
Lib-er-al-ly
lit-er-al-ly
lit-er-a ture
lu-mi-na-ry
Ma-gis-tra-cy
man i-fest-ly
mel-an-cho-ly
men-o-ra-ble
mer-ce-na-ry
mil it a-ry
mis a-ble
mo ment-a-ry

mul-ti-ply-ing
Nat-u-ral-ly
nav-i-ga-ble
neg-a-tive-ly
neg-li-gent-ly
nom-i-nal-ly
nu-ga-to-ry
Ob-sti-na-cy
op-er-a-tive
oc-cu-pi-er
or-di-na-ry
or-tho-dox-y
Pa-la-ta-ble
par-don-a-ble
par-si-mo-ny
pat-ri-mo-ny
pen-e-tra-ble
pen-i-tent-ly
per-emp-to-ry
per-ish-a-ble
per-son-al-ly
per-ti-nent-ly
pet-u-lan-cy
plan-et-a-ry
plen-ti-ful-ly

pos-i-tive-ly
prac-ti-ca-ble
pref-er-a-ble
prin-ci-pal-ly
prof-li-ga-cy
pros-e-cu-tor
pu-ri-fy-ing
Rad-i-cal-ly
rav-en-ous-ly
rea-son-a-ble
res-o-lute-ly
rev-er-ent-ly
ru-in-ous-ly
ru-mi-na-ting
Sal-u-ta-ry
sanc-tu-a-ry
sea-son-a-ble
sec-re-ta-ry
sed-en-ta-ry
sem-i-cir-cle
sep-a-rate-ly
ser-vice-a-ble
sol-i-ta-ry
spec-u-la-tive
spir-it-u-al

sta-tion-a-ry
stren-u-ous-ly
sub-lu-na-ry
Tab-er-na-cle
tem-per-ate-ly
tem-po-ral-ly
ter-ri-to-ry
tes-ti-mo-ny
tol-er-a-ble
trans-it-o-ry
trea-son-a-ble
trib-u-ta-ry
Ul-ti-mate-ly
un-ter-a-ble
Ve-ge-ta-ble
val-u-a-ble
ve-he-ment-ly
ven-er-a-ble
vig-or-ous-ly
vi-o-lent-ly
vir-tu-len-cy
Won-der-ful-ly
wor-ship-ful-ly
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WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE SECON

Ab-bre-vi-ate
a-bil-i-ty
a-bom-i-nate
ab-ste-mi-ous
ab-surd-i-ty
a-bu-sive-ly
ac-cel-er-ate
ac-cu-mu-late
ad-min-is-ter
a-gree-a-ble

al-low-a-ble
a-rith-me-tic
as-tron-o-mer
au-thor-i-ty
Bar-ba-ri-an
be-ha-vi-our
be-nev-o-lence
bi-og-ra-phy
Chro-nol-o-gy
con-form-a-ble

con-tin-u-al
con-ve-ni-ent
co-op-er-ate
De-fen-si-ble
de-form-i-ty
de-light-ful-ly
de-liv-er-ance
de-plo-ra-ble
de-si-ra-ble
de-test-a-ble

dis-loy-al-ty
dis-or-der-ly
dis-u-ni-on
di-vin-i-ty
dog-mat-i-cal
dox-ol-o-gy
Ef-fec-tu-al
en-thu-si-ast
e-pit-o-me
er-ro-ne-ous
e-van-gel-ist
ex-ceed-ing-ly
ex-cu-sa-ble
ex-per-i-ment
ex-ter-mi-nate
ex-trav-a-gant
ex-trem-i-ty
Fe-li-ci-ty
fru-gal-i-ty
fu-tu-ri-ty
Ge-og-ra-phy
ge-om-e-try
gram-ma-ri-an

Hu-man-i-ty
hu-mil-i-ty
Il-lit-e-rate
im-mu-ta-ble
im-pe-ri-ous
im-pi-e-ty
im-pos-si-ble
in-ca-pa-ble
in-cli-na-ble
in-cu-ra-ble
in-de-cen-cy
in-fat-u-ate
in-sin-u-ate
La-bo-ri-ous
lux-u-ri-ous
Ma-te-ri-al
mir-ac-u-lous
Non sen-si-cal
no-to-ri-ous
O-be-di-ent
om-nip-o-tent
Par-tic-u-lar
per-pet-u-al

pre-ca-ri-ous
pros-per-i-ty
Re-cep-ta-cle
re-gal-i-ty
re-mark-a-ble
re-mu-ner-ate
Sa-ga-ci-ty
su-pe-ri-or
su-per-la-tive
Tri-umph-ant-ly
Un-for-tu-nate
un-lim-it-ed
un-search-a-ble
Va-cu-i-ty
vi-va-ci-ty
vo-lup-tu-ous
vi-cis-si-tude
vic-to-ri-ous
U-bi-qui-ty
un-righ-te-ous
ux-o-ri-ous
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WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD

Ac-a-dem-ic
ad-no-ta-tor
Bas-ti-na-do
Cal-a-man-co
cir-cum-ja-cent
com-pli-ment-al
com-pre-hen-sive
con-tro-ver-sial
co-ri-an-der
coun-ter-bal-ance

Dan-de-li-on
de-cli-na-tor
des-pe-ra-do
dis-con-tin-ue
dis-in-her-it
El-e-ment-al
em-blem-at-ic
Eu-ro-pe-an
Glad-i-a-tor
Hy-men-e-al

In-co-he-rent
in-ci-den-tal
Mal-e-fac-tor
me-di-a-tor
mod-er-a-tor
O-ri-ent-al
or-na-ment-al
Sem-i-co-lon
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WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS FOUR, AND ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Ab-di-ca-tion
ab-so-lu-tion
ac-qui-si-tion
ad-van-tage-ous
av-a-ri-cious
Cir-cu-la-tion
com-pen-sa-tion
com-pi-la-tion
com-pu-ta-tion
con-cen-tra-tion
cul-ti-va-tion
Dem-on-stra-tion
de-tes-ta-tion
de-vas-ta-tion
dis-po-si-tion
Ed-u-ca-tion
em-i-gra-tion
em-u-la-tion
ex-cla-ma-tion
ex-e-cra-tion
ex-pe-di-tion
ex-pli-ca-tion
ex-port-a-tion
ex-po-si-tion
ex-tir-pa-tion
ex-tri-ca-tion
Fer-ment-a-tion
fu-mi-ga-tion
Grad-u-a-tion
Im-per-fec-tion
ir-re-li-gion
Nom-i-na-tion
Op-po-si-tion
Pal-pi-ta-tion
per-spi-ra-tion
pet-ri-fac-tion
prof-a-na-tion
prop-o-si-tion
punc-tu-a-tion
Res-ig-na-tion
res-pi-ra-tion
ret-ri-bu-tion
rev-e-la-tion
rev-er-en-tial
Sa-cri-le-gious
sep-a-ra-tion
ster-co-ra-ceous
ster-nu-ta-tion
su-per-cil-ious
su-per-fi-cial
su-per-scrip-tion
su-per-sti-tion
su-per-ven-tion
sur-rep-ti-tious
sus-ci-ta-tion
Vac-u-a-tion
ve-ge-ta-tion
ven-er-a-tion
vin-di-ca-tion
vi-o-la-tion

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST

Ac-cep-ta-ble-ness
Cus-to-mar-i-ly
Des-pi-ca-ble-ness
Fash-ion-a-ble-ness
fa-vour-a-ble-ness
fig-u-ra-tive-ly
or-mi-da-ble-ness
Hab-it-a-ble-ness
Ju-di-ca-to-ry
jus-ti-fi-a-ble
Or-di-nar-i-ly
Ques-tion-a-ble-ness
Spec-u-la-tive-ly
spir-it-u-al-ly
Tol-er-a-ble-ness
Va-ri-a-ble-ness
vol-un-tar
War-rant-a-ble-ness

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

Ac-cu-mu-la-tive
au-thor-i-ta-tive
Com-mu-ni-ca-tive
com-pas-sion-ate-ly
cor-rob-o-ra-tive
De-clam-a-to-ry
de-clar-a-to-ry
de-gen-er-a-cy
de-ter-min-a-tive
dis-rep-u-ta-ble
Ef-fec-tu-al-ly
em-phat-i-cal-ly
e-pis-co-pa-cy
e-quiv-o-ca-tor
ex-plan-a-to-ry
Fan-tas-ti-cal-ly
fe-lo-ni-ous-ly
Gram-mat-i-cal-ly
Har-mo-ni-ous-ly
his-to-ri-cal-ly
Im-mea-su-ra-ble
in-cen-di-a-ry
in-com-pa-ra-ble
in-dis-pu-ta-ble
in-du-bi-ta-ble
in-ef-fi-ca-cy
in-ex-o-ra-ble
ir-rep-a-ra-ble
No-to-ri-ous-ly
Ob-ser-va-to-ry
o-ri-gin-al-ly
Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
po-lit-i-cal-ly
pre-par-a-to-ry
pre-var-i-ca-tor
Re-med-i-a-ble
rid-ic-u-lous-ly
Vo-cab-u-la-ry
vo-lup-tu-a-ry
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WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD

Ac-a-dem-i-cal
an-i-mos-i-ty
an-ni-ver-sa-ry
ar-gu-ment-a-tive
Cer-e-mo-ni-al
cir-cum-nav-i-gate
con-fra-ter-ni-ty
cred-i-bil-i-ty
cul-pa-bil-i-ty
cu-ri-os-i-ty
Di-a-bol-i-cal
dis-a-bil-i-ty
du-ra-bil-i-ty
E-lec-tri-ci-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
e-van-gel-i-cal
ex-com-mu-ni-cate
Fal-li-bil-i-ty
flam-ma-bil-i-ty
fun-da-men-tal-ly
Gen-er-os-i-ty
Ho-mo-ge-ne-as
hos-pi-tal-i-ty
Il-le-gal-i-ty
im-per-cep-ti-ble
im-por-tu-ni-ty

im-pro-pri-e-ty
in-civ-il-i-ty
in-cre-du-li-ty
in-ef-fect-u-al
Mag-na-nim-i-ty
mis-cel-la-ne-ous
Sen-si-bil-i-ty
sub-ter-ra-ne-an
su-per-an-nu-ate
su-per-flu-i-ty
Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
trig-o-nom-e-try
U-ni-form-i-ty
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WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH

Ab-bre-vi-a-tor
Char-ac-ter-is-tic
con-glu-ti-na-tive
De-nun-ci-a-tor
de-ter-mi-na-tor
Ec-cle-si-as-tic
en-co-mi-as-tic
ep-i-cu-re-an
He-li-o-cen-tric
hi-e-ro-glyph-ic
In-ar-ti-fi-cial
in-co-ex-ist-ence
Me-temp-sy-cho-sis
Pa-cif-i-ca-tor
pre-dic-a-ment-al
Re-ci-ta-ti-vo
Sar-sa-pa-ril-la
sem-i-pel-lu-cid

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, AND PRONOUNCED AS FIVE.

Ab-bre-vi-a-tion
a-bom-i-na-tion
ac-com-mo-da-tion
ad-min-is-tra-tion
al-le-vi-a-tion
an-i-mad-ver-sion
an-ni-hil-a-tion
an-nun-ci-a-tion
an-ti-ci-pa-tion
as-sas-sin-a-tion
as-so-ci-a-tion
Ca-pit-u-la-tion
cir-cum-lo-cu-tion
cir-cum-vo-lu-tion
com-mem-o-ra-tion
com-mu-ni-ca-tion
con-sid-er-a-tion
con-tin-u-a-tion
cor-rob-o-ra-tion
De-lib-er-a-tion
de-nom-in-a-tion
de-ter-mi-na-tion
dis-sim-u-la-tion
Ed-i-fi ca-tion
e-jac-u-la-tion
e-quiv-o-ca-tion
e-vac-u-a-tion
ex-am-in-a-tion

ex-as-per-a-tion
ex-pos-tu-la-tion
ex-ten-u-a-tion
For-ti-fi-ca-tion
Ge-o-me-tri-cian
glo-ri-fi-ca-tion
grat-i-fi-ca-tion
Hu-mil-i-a-tion
Il-lu-min-a-tion
in-ter-pre-ta-tion
in-ter-ro-ga-tion
Jus-ti-fi-ca-tion
Math-e-ma-ti-cian
Pre-des-ti-na-tion
Qual-i-fi-ca-tion
Rat-i-fi-ca-tion
Sanc-ti-fi-ca-tion
sub-or-din-a-tion
Trans-fi-gu-ra-tion
Ver-si-fi-ca-tion

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

Au-thor-i-ta-tive-ly
Com-men-su-ra-ble-ness
com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness
De-clar-a-tor-i-ly
Ex-pos-tu-la-to-ry
Im-prac-ti-ca-ble-ness
in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ness
in-dis-pu-ta-ble-ness
in-sa-ti-a-ble-ness
in-su-per-a-ble-ness
in-ter-pre-ta-tive-ly
in-vol-un-tar-i-ly
Pa-cif-i-ca-to-ry
Re-fri-ger-a-to-ry
re-ver-be-ra-to-ry
Sac-ri-fi-ca-to-ry
sig-nif-i-ca-to-ry
Un-jus-ti-fi-able

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD

Ar-ith-met-i-cal-ly
as-tro-lo-gi-cal-ly
as-tro-nom-i-cal-ly
a-the-ist-i-cal-ly
Cer-e-mo-ni-ous-ness
con-tra-dic-to-ri-ly
Dra-mat-ri-cal-ly
Ge-o-graph-i-cal-ly
Im-me-thod-i-cal-ly
in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble
in-de-fat-i-ga-ble
in-ef-fec-tu-al-ly
in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ly
in-di-vid-u-al-ly
Mat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly
mer-i-to-ri-ous-ly
Per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly
Sat-is-fac-to-ri-ly
su-per-nat-u-ral-ly
The-o-lo-gi-cal-ly

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH

Ar-is-to-crat-i-cal
Dis-cip-li-na-ri-an
Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal
en-cy-clo-pœ-di-a
en-thu-si-as-ti-cal
In-cred-i-bil-i-ty
Med-it-er-ra-ne-an
Pre-des-ti-na-ri-an

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIFTH, AND PRONOUNCED AS SIX.

An-ti-pes-ti-len-tial
Cir-cum-nav-i-ga-tion
Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion
Mal-ad-min-is-tra-tion
mis-rep-re-sen-ta-tion
Nat-u-ral-i-za-tion
Re-cap-it-u-la-tion
re-con-cil-i-a-tion
Tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion
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WORDS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT SYLLABLES PROPERLY ACCENTED.

Ar-ti-trin-i-ta'-ri-an
Com-men-su-ra-bil'-i-ty
Ex-tra-or-din-a-ri-ly
Im-ma-te-ri-al'-i-ty
im-pen-e-tra-bil'-i-ty
in-com-pre-hen-si-bil'-i-ty
in-cor-rup-ti-bil'-i-ty
in-dis-so-lu-bil'-i-ty
in-com-pat-i-bil'-i-ty
in-con-sid'-er-a-ble-ness
in-di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty
ir-re-con-ci'-la-ble-ness
Lat-i-tu-din-a'-ri-an
Me-te-or-o-lo'-gi-cal
Per-pen-dic-u-lar'-i-ty
phys-i-co-the-ol'-o-gy
plen-i-po-ten'-ti-a-ry
Val-e-tu-din-a'-ri-an

INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF LETTERS.

LESSON 4.

1. The knowledge of letters is one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by man. By this means we preserve for our own use, through all our lives, what our memory would have lost in a few days; and lay up a treasure of knowledge for those that shall come after us.

2. By the art of reading, we can sit at home and acquaint ourselves of what is done in the most distant parts of the world, and know what our fathers did long ago, in the first ages of mankind. We can also see what is now transpiring in the United States—how the law is there often set at defiance, thereby rendering the tenure of life and property exceedingly insecure.

3. By this means a person in Canada can converse with his friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland; by this we know what China produces, and how the natives of Tartary live; by this we know what has been done in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey; and by the same means those who live after us, will know what is now done in the British Provinces of America.

4. In short, the art of letters does, as it were, revive all the past ages of men, and set them at once upon the stage; it brings all the nations from afar, and gives them a general interview; so that the most distant nations, and distant ages of mankind, may converse together. and grow into acquaintance.

5. Above all, we have reason to be thankful for a knowledge of this art, because it enables us to become acquainted with the important truths contained in the Bible, relative to the creation of the world, and our fall from the state of innocence, in which we were created. It points out our social civil, and religious duties, and the necessity of being renovated in heart and life, in order that we may answer the end of our being here, and be prepared for an eternal state of happiness in the world to come.

SUBORDINATION.

LESSON 5.

1. Order is Heaven's first law. From the earliest dawn of reason to the hour of death, when we reluctantly take the last bitter medicine, we have to submit our wills, more or less, to the will of others. We cannot, in childhood, see that the motive which induces our parents to lay us under restraint, is a regard to our future happiness. It seems to us to be caprice, or, at least, arbitrary dictation.

2. But we learn to submit our wills to theirs; and here is the foundation of government, and here commences a system of bonds, and obligations, which abide on us through life. As we advance in life, we see that the reason of family government is not a love of authority, or an infliction of punishment; but it arises from a compassion of our ignorance, and a desire to form our characters for the world in which we are to live and act.

3. As we leave the paternal roof, the laws of the land reach us, and throw their obligations around us. If we violate them, the laws to which all have agreed to abide, take hold of us. The judge is only the mouth of the law, and the magistrate who punishes, is only the hand. But it is the law, the naked law, which no one or two can alter, which reaches the highest and lowest in the community with entire impartiality, that compels us to bow our wills to its mandates. Without this, no community could be safe or prosperous. Life, character and property, would alike be a prey to the wicked, without this power and majesty of law.

LOYALTY A PART OF THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY

LESSON 6.

1. By loyalty is meant respect and love for our Queen and a determination to defend her against the attacks of wicked men. The fifth commandment directs us to render

all honour and respect to our parents, and, if we strictly observe this law, we shall be careful to reverence our Queen, who, in a certain sense, is the parent and protector of us all.

2. The Christian should always regulate his conduct by the word of GOD, and take care that he does not break any of its precepts. Loyalty being commanded by GOD in his holy Book, he cannot be disloyal, unless he fail in an essential part of his duty. He may be devout, he may go regularly to church, he may avoid the commission of any great sin, yet, if he be wanting in respect for his Sovereign he is defective; he cannot be a rebel and true Christian,—he cannot keep the commandments of GOD, and at the same time break one of his principal injunctions.

3. But when a nation, blessed as we are, with a kind and merciful government, is discontented and unthankful, the crime of disobedience is increased by that of ingratitude, and though that rebellious people should be successful in this world, a fearful punishment awaits them in the next.

4. Our Saviour, whose example all Christians should follow, always instructed his disciples to pay respect to their governors. His apostles, after his ascension, though persecuted and oppressed by tyrants, were remarkable for their obedience to the Roman emperors.

5. There is then no excuse for us if we do not honour our rulers; we are commanded to do so, and GOD ALMIGHTY will certainly visit us with his angry displeasure, if we refuse to obey. Let us remember, then, to "Fear God and honour the Queen."

OF INTEMPERANCE.

LESSON 7.

1. There are many kinds of intemperance, but at present I allude to that arising from the use of intoxicating liquors. As this is the worst species of intemperance, it may be necessary to put my young readers on their guard, lest unawares they should acquire a fondness for intoxicating drink.

2. Habits, even of the most vicious kind, are easily acquired; and since the common use of such liquor as whiskey, rum, brandy or gin, is ruinous in every view, you should keep it at the utmost distance. No person in the right use of his senses would invite, or be familiar with, his most mortal enemy; and that this is the character of ardent spirits when inordinately used, I shall proceed to illustrate.

3. Drunkenness drowns and infatuates the senses, depraves the reason, spoils the understanding, causes errors in judgment, defiles the conscience, hardens the heart, and brings on or induces a spiritual lethargy. It is a work of darkness, an annoyance to modesty, and a gate to every kind of wickedness.

4. It is a revealer of secrets, a betrayer of trust, a despoiler of honesty, and a forerunner of misery. It destroys men's credit, empties their purses, consumes their estate, perverts the order of nature, causes profane and cursed speeches, vaunting, swearing, and blasphemy—quarreling, fighting, and murder.

5. It deforms the visage, corrupts the health, injures the memory, and inflames the blood.—It is a voluntary madness, a deceiver of fools, and a flattering devil. It causes forgetfulness of GOD, is a provoker of his judgments, hastens, and often brings untimely death, and at last ruins the soul eternally.

6. A drunkard, in that state, is incapable of any thing good, is a game and sport of profane people, a ridiculous object, his own sorrow, woe and shame, his wife's grief, his children's disgrace, his neighbour's contempt, and his family's ruin.

7. He is an enemy to himself, a scandal to Christianity, a dishonour to GOD, an abuser of his mercies, is subject to many dangers, a slave to the devil and his own lusts; and a traveller to destruction.

8. Drunkenness produces sickness, bloatedness, inflamed eyes, red nose and face, gout, jaundice, dropsy, palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, melancholy, idiotism, madness, death.

9. The punishments are, debt, black eyes, rags, hunger, jail, whipping post, stocks, gallows; and unless prevented

by timely repentance, the lake of fire prepared originally for the devil and his angels.

SELECT APHORISMS.

LESSON 8.

1. The improvement of a little time may be gain to all eternity; and the loss of a little time may be the greatest loss that can be.

2. In eating and drinking, let a man do nothing contrary to the health of his body; nothing to indispose it as a mansion and instrument of the soul; nothing to the dishonour of himself as a rational being, created in the image of GOD.

3. Modesty and humility are the sobriety of the mind; temperance and chastity are the sobriety of the body.

4. He is not likely to learn who is unwilling to be taught; for the learner has something to do as well as the teacher.

5. The profane swearer sins for nothing, upon no temptation, for no credit; unless it be a credit not to be believed.

6. No man is convinced of truth by seeing another person fall into a passion. He rather suspects error and design.

7. Those who think themselves wise are the least wise of any. It is a wise man's motto, "I live to be wiser every day."

8. When we do any good to others we do as much or more good to ourselves.

9. There is more solid satisfaction in good self-government than in all the pleasures of the world.

10. The precepts of religion are principles of wisdom. There is no true majesty without goodness. A repining life is a lingering death.

11. Laziness is more painful than industry: and to be employed is easier than to be idle.

12. Never speak evil of any one, unless to prevent injury to yourself or the community. Evil-speaking generally proceeds from envy, pride, or malice.

13. All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind, have been convinced, that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.

OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LESSON 9.

1. *Aerostation* is the modern art of raising bodies into, and navigating the air, by means of rarified or inflammable air collected within an envelope, commonly called a balloon.

2. *Agriculture*, the most innocent and useful of all pursuits, is the art of cultivating the ground, so as to make it fruitful in the production of food for man and beast.

3. *Algebra* is a method of calculating quantities in general, by means of signs or characters, which, instead of figures, are the letters of the Alphabet. The first letters, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c. are made to represent known quantities; and the last letters, *x*, *y*, *z*, to represent those that are unknown.

4. *Anatomy* is the art of dissecting bodies for the purpose of examining their structure, and the nature, uses, and functions of their several parts; and also of the knowledge of the human body derived from such dissections and examinations. Anatomy, taken absolutely, applies only to the dissection of human subjects; the dissection and examination of brutes is called Comparative Anatomy.

5. *Architecture* is the art of erecting all sorts of buildings, whether for habitation or defence, according to the best plans or models. It is divided into three distinct branches; namely, Civil, Military, and Naval.

6. There are five orders of Civil Architecture, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. Some add to these the Gothic, exemplified in the construction of most cathedrals and old churches.

7. *Arithmetic* is the art of numbering or computing by certain rules, of which the four first and simplest are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Vulgar Arithmetic is the computation of numbers in the ordinary concerns of life. Integral Arithmetic treats of whole numbers; Fractional Arithmetic or fractional numbers; and Decimal Arithmetic of decimal numbers.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 10.

1. *Astronomy* is the grand and sublime science which treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their forms, motions, distances and magnitudes. The sun, and the planetary bodies which move round him constitute the Solar System. The words *solar* comes from the Latin *sol*, which signifies the sun.

2. The earth moves round the sun, and is ninety-five millions of miles distant from him. It has two motions, the one round the sun, which it performs yearly, and the other round its own axis, which it performs daily. The first is called its annual revolution, and the other its diur

ual rotation. The annual revolution is the cause of the change and variety of the seasons; and the diurnal of the succession of day and night.

3. The number of planets is eleven. Their names, beginning with that nearest the sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. Of these, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are very conspicuous, and have been known from immemorial time; the other five are visible only through the telescope. They all derive their light from the sun; and they move round him from west to east.

4. Satellites are bodies which accompany some of the Planets, and they are eighteen in number. The moon is a satellite to the earth; Jupiter has four moons or satellites; Saturn seven, and Uranus six. Saturn is also surrounded with two luminous rings.

5. Comets are opaque bodies like the planets, moving in defined but very eccentric orbits round the sun; but we know very little of them, as the periods of only a few have been ascertained with any degree of exactness. Comets have received their name from *coma*, or the vapour with which they are surrounded.

6. The fixed stars are bodies luminous in themselves—they are suns, vastly larger, it is probable, than the one which gives us light and the centres of their own planetary systems.

7. A Constellation is an assemblage of fixed stars, imagined to represent the form of some creature or other object, as a bear, a ship, and the like; whence they have derived those appellations, which are convenient in describing the stars.

8. The division of the heavens into constellations is very ancient, probably co-eval with astronomy itself. Frequent mention is made of them by name in the sacred writings, as in the book of Job, and in the prophecy of Amos.

9. Some of the constellations are also mentioned by Homer and Hesiod, who flourished above nine hundred years before Christ; and Aratus, who lived about two hundred and seventy-seven years before Christ, professedly treats of all such as were marked out by the ancients. These were forty-eight in number, called the old constellations, to which have since been added others, called new constellations.

10. There are twelve constellations placed in the Zodiac, which is a fancied broad circle in the heavens, through which the sun appears to move in the compass of a year. The signs north of the equinoctial line are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. The southern signs are Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. Of these, the following is a poetical description in English.

The *Ram*, the *Bull*, the heavenly *Twins*,
And next the *Crab*, the *Lion* shines,
The *Virgin* and the *Scales*;
The *Scorpion*, *Archer*, and *Sea-goat*,
The *Man* that holds the *Water-pot*,
And *Fish*, with glittering tail.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 11.

1. *Biography* is the history of the lives of eminent men, the reading of which is not only amusing and entertaining, but is of the greatest use, for it gives an insight into human nature, and excites us to imitate the actions of the good, and to avoid those of the wicked.

2. *Botany* is that part of natural history which treats of plants, their several kinds, forms, virtues, and uses, and is a very delightful study; besides, it displays the wisdom and glory of the Creator, for—

> There's not a plant, or flower that grows,
> But shews its maker—GOD.

3. *Chemistry* is that science which investigates the composition and properties of bodies, and by which we are enabled to explain the causes of the natural changes which take place in material substances. It is of the highest importance to mankind, since by its investigations, the practical arts are constantly improving.

4. All satisfactory explanation of the causes of rain, hail, dew, wind, earthquakes, and volcanoes, have been given by the aid of chemical knowledge. The phenomena of respiration, the decay and growth of plants, and the functions of the several parts of animals, are also explained by the aid of Chemistry.

5. In its application to agriculture, Chemistry furnishes the most direct and certain means of ascertaining what a barren soil requires to make it fruitful, and also what ingredient is best adapted to any given kind of produce. The making of soap, glass, the several kinds of acid and almost every kind of medicine, depend wholly on the manipulations of Chemistry. It is also connected, in various degrees, with the art of the potter, iron-smith, tanner, sugar-maker, distiller, brewer, paper-maker, and painter.

6. *Chronology* is the art of measuring time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event. The term is derived from two Greek words, *chronos* and *logos* which singly time and description.

7. Time has two divisions, a smaller and a greater. The smaller division consists of years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds, deduced from the motions of the heavenly bodies, and suited to the purposes of civil life. The larger division consists of epochs, centuries or ages, lustrums, olympiads, indictions, and cycles, which are measured by the smaller division.

8. An epoch is any fixed point or period of time, from which historians date events; as the creation of the world, the birth of Christ, &c. The last-mentioned epoch is generally called the *common era*.

9. A century is the space of one hundred years, completed by a hundred revolutions of the earth round the sun. A *lustrum* is a space of five years, at the end of which a general review of the Roman citizens, and their estates, was made

10. An Olympiad is the space of four years, by which the Greeks reckoned their time after the institution of the Olympic games; these were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Olympius, in the environs of the city of Olympia, in Peloponnesus.

11. An indiction is the space of fifteen years. The cycle of the sun is a revolution of twenty-eight years, used for finding the dominica, or Sunday letter, &c., which, when expired, will return in the same order as before.

12. A cycle of the moon is a period or revolution of nineteen years after which time the new and full moon return on the same days of the month as before, excepting one hour and twenty-eight minutes sooner. One use of these cycles is to show on what day Easter will fall, for any number of years to come.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 12.

1. *Commerce* is the art of buying and selling, or the exchanging of one commodity for another. By its aid, one country partakes of the produce, and enjoys the advantages of another.

2. *Electricity* is the science which treats of the electric power, and its various laws, operations, effects, experiments, &c. The electric power is that property first discovered in amber, of attracting light bodies when excited by heat or friction. It has since been found in other bodies, as sealing wax, agate, and most kinds of precious stones.

3. *Ethics* is the science of moral duties, shewing the rules and measures of human conduct which tend to happiness; its object is the exercise of right reason in all our affairs and actions.

4. *Geography* is a description of the earth. *Geometry* treats of lines, surfaces, and solids, and is the doctrine of extension and magnitude in general. *Grammar* is the art of speaking and writing any language with correctness and propriety.

5. *History*, in its most general sense, is an account or description of events and things in an orderly series, comprehending civil or political history, sacred history, ecclesiastical history, and natural history. It is sometimes divided into ancient and modern, sacred and profane.

6. Ancient history gives an account of all things, from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ. Modern history gives an account of all things from the birth of Christ to the present time.

7. Sacred history is that which is contained in the Bible, making us acquainted with God and divine things. Profane history is a general name given to all records except sacred, whether ancient or modern. Natural history is a description of natural things, as animals, vegetables, fire, water, &c.

8. *Horology* is the science which treats of the measuring of portions of time. The principal instruments used in the measuring of time are

dials, clocks, watches and hour-glasses. *Horticulture* is the art of cultivating a garden, and rearing the finest kinds of plants.

9. *Hydrostatics* is the science which treats of the laws regulating the motions, pressure, gravitation and equilibrium of fluid bodies particularly water, and also of solid bodies immerged therein.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 13.

1. *Jurisprudence* is the art of conducting the affairs of a public society or community, so as to procure and preserve, in the highest degree possible, the interest and happiness of the whole, and of each individual.

2. Society is divided into three sorts, namely, a family, a city, and a republic or nation; and as these consist of persons in a different relation to each other, so, various and different forms of government are found necessary for each.

3. The several laws are the law of nature, the civil law, and the law of nations. The law of nature is that which nature and reason have taught mankind, as the power it gives to parents over their children.

4. The law of nations consists of public acts and statutes, which provide for the public utility, and the necessity of the people, considered as a body corporate; and ordain or decree whatever relates to obedience and subjection, dominion and government, war and peace contracts, &c.

5. The civil law is that which is peculiar to any country or people and administers that justice which arises from their particular situation and special relations and circumstances. When this respects a city or borough, it is called the municipal law.

6. The laws by which England is governed are the *Civil Law*, before-mentioned. The *Common Law*, containing the summary of all the laws, rights, and privileges of the people of England, in what is called Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, of English Rights.

7. The *Statute Law*, consisting of statutes, acts, and ordinances of King and Parliament. The *Canon Law*, which is a collection of ecclesiastical law, serving as the rule of church government. *Martial Law*, used in all military and maritime affairs. *Forest Law*, which relates to the regulation of the forest and the chase.

8. The several courts of judicature, for the administration of justice and right are, the high *Court of Parliament*, consisting of King, Lords and Commons. The *King's Bench*, in which all the pleas of the Crown or what concerns the life, peace, and property of the subject, are transacted.

9. The *Court of Chancery*, designed to mitigate the rigour of com

mon law, and to set things upon the footing of right, and is therefore called the Court of Equity.

10. The *Court of Common Pleas*, in which are debated the usual and common pleas, or causes between subject and subject, according to the rules of the law. The *Court of Exchequer*, in which are tried all causes relative to the revenue and treasury of the Queen. The *Court of Admiralty*, which takes cognizance of affairs, civil and military, relating to the seas.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 14.

1. *Language* is human speech in general, or an assemblage of articulate sounds, forming words and signs for the expression of the thoughts of the mind. The great number and diversity of languages arose from the building of the Tower of Babel, as related in the eleventh chapter of Genesis.

2. Languages are divided into the dead and living languages. The dead languages are those which were spoken formerly, but which are not at this time spoken by any nation. Those languages which are spoken by different nations at the present day, are called living languages.

3. The principal of the dead languages are the Hebrew, Greek and Latin; and of the living in Europe the English, the French, the Italian, the Spanish, the German, the Portuguese; and many others in the East.

4. *Logic* is the art of thinking and reasoning justly, and of communicating the result of our thoughts to others. It is divided into four parts, according to the number of the operations of the mind in its search after knowledge, namely, perception, judgment, reason, and method or disposition.

5. Perception is the first and most simple act of the mind, whereby it perceives, or is conscious of its ideas. Judgment is that power of the mind, whereby we join ideas together, and affirm or deny anything concerning them.

6. Reason is that faculty or power of the mind whereby it distinguishes good from evil, truth from falsehood, and is used in comparing several ideas together, in order to draw the consequences from the relations they are found to bear to each other.

7. Disposition or method, is the art of arranging our thoughts in such a manner, as shall contribute most to the strength and beauty of a discourse, and display the connexion and dependance of one part on the other.

8. *Macadamizing* is a method of making roads, introduced in England by Mr. Mac Adam, and which consists in breaking the stones, in

...ded for the surface, into small and equal sizes: a smooth hard ...
...thereby produced.

9. *Mathematics* is that branch of science which treats of the qu...ties and proportions of magnitude in general. It includes Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; and is applicable to Astronomy, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Optics, Architecture, Geography, Navigation, Pneumatics, and, in fact, every science that involves numbers or magnitude.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 15.

1. *Mechanics* is that branch of science which treats of the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, the construction of machines, &c. The simple mechanic powers are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw.

2. *Mineralogy* is that science which treats of the properties and relations of that numerous class of substances called mineral. Minerals are divided into four classes, namely, the Earthy, the Saline, the Inflammable, and the Metallic.

3. *Music* is a science which teaches the properties, dependencies and relations of melodious sounds; or the art of producing harmony and melody, by the due combination and arrangement of those sounds.

4. This science, when employed in searching the principles of this combination and succession, and the causes of the pleasure we receive from them, becomes very profound, and demands much patience, sagacity and depth of thinking.

5. It is generally understood, or supposed, that the word *music* is derived from *musa*, but Diodorus derives it from an Egyptian name, intimating that music was first established as a science in Egypt after the deluge, and that the first idea of musical sound was received from that produced by the reeds growing on the banks of the Nile, by the wind blowing into them.

6. Others, again, imagine, that the first ideas of music were received from the warbling of birds. However this may really have been, it appears, at least, equally rational to attribute its origin to mankind, since musical intonation in the infancy of language, must often have been the natural result of passionate feeling; and since also we find, that wherever there is speech there is song.

7. Music, properly so called, only concerns the due regulation and proportion of sound, and is divided into two parts—the theoretical and the practical. *Theoretical Music* comprehends the knowledge of harmony and modulation; and the laws of that successive arrangement of sound, by which air, or melody, is produced.

8. *Practical Music* is the art of bringing this knowledge and those

laws into operation, by actually disposing of the sounds, both in combination and succession, so as to produce the desired effect; and this is the art of composition.

9. But practical music may, in fact, be said to extend still further, and to include not only the production of melodious and harmonious composition, but also its performance; which is considered as an innocent and agreeable recreation, as it relieves a wearied attention, and refreshes the exhausted spirits; it also frequently calms the disquiet and perturbation of the mind.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 16.

1. *Mythology* is the history of the fabulous gods and heroes of antiquity, with the explanation of the mysteries and allegories connected with them. The word is derived from the Greek, and signifies a discourse or description of fables.

2. *Navigation* is the art of conducting a vessel at sea from one port to another. *Optics* is that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature of light and colours, or of the general doctrine of vision.

3. *Ornithology* is that branch of Natural History which treats of birds, and their natures, habits, form, economy, and uses. *Painting* is the art of representing natural bodies by outline and colour. An ingenious and useful art: it enables us to concentrate in one view the form and beauty of objects, and greatly assists the mind in retaining the resemblance of those objects which, without it, would be for ever lost. Its essential parts are composition, drawing and colouring.

4. *Philosophy* is, properly, the love of wisdom, and is a term applied either to the study of nature or morality, founded on reason and experience, or the systems which different men have devised of explaining the various phenomena in the natural and moral world.

5. *Phonics* is the doctrine or science of sounds; it is sometimes called Acoustics. It is divided into two parts, Diaphonics and Cataphonics.

6. *Diaphonics* is that science which explains the property of those sounds that come directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and Cataphonics treats of reflected sounds, or is the science of echoes.

7. The principal use of Phonics is in relation to music, to which it gives a basis on the principles of mathematics. Experiment has demonstrated, that if a musical string of any length give a certain tone half that length will give the octave, two thirds of it the fifth, and the other notes of the scale in exact proportion.

8. *Phrenology* is a new subject of investigation, which professes to teach, from the conformation of the human skull, the particular characters and propensities of men presuming that the faculties and pro-

rations of the human mind have their particular seat in certain parts of the brain, and are to be traced by particular external bumps or protuberances.

9. *Physiognomy* is the study of men's particular characters and ruling passions, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. This science, as well as that of Phrenology, cannot, perhaps, be much depended on.

10. *Physiology* is that branch of medicine which treats of the structure and constitution of the human body, and the functions of the various parts, with regard to the cure of diseases.

11. *Pneumatics* is the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and other compressible fluids. The principal mechanical properties of air which are treated of under this science are its fluidity, weight, and elasticity.

THE ARTS, &c.

LESSON 17.

1. *Poetry* is the art of writing poems, namely, real or fictitious compositions drawn out in measured language. As respects the *subject*, it is divided into pastorals, satires, elegies, epigrams, &c.; as respects the *manner* or *form* of representation, into epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry, &c.; as respects the *verse* into blank verse and rhyme.

2. *Politics* is the art of governing and regulating the affairs of a state or kingdom, for the maintenance of the public safety, order and tranquillity.

3. *Printing* is the art of taking impressions from characters or figures, moveable or immoveable, on paper, linen, silk, &c. Printing is of four kinds, namely, one for books, from moveable letters, composed and set in a form, and another for books from solid pages; a third for pictures, from copper-plates; a fourth for printing calicoes, linens, &c., from blocks, on which are represented different figures. The first of these is printing properly so called; the second is stereotype printing the third copper-plate printing; and the fourth calico-printing.

4. *Religion* is that sentiment of veneration, dependence, and love, which binds to the Deity, and is expressed in such acts of worship as he himself has prescribed.

5. *Rhetoric* is the art of expressing our ideas so as to please, affect, and persuade, either in writing or speaking. A good orator must possess an inventive genius, a correct judgment, command of language, a retentive memory, and an agreeable delivery.

6. A regular thesis usually consists of five parts, namely, the exordium, the narration, the confirmation, the refutation, and the peroration. The exordium, or introduction, prepares the minds of the auditors for what follows.

7. The narration gives an account of the matter of fact, which must be plain and varied. The confirmation is that part of the oration in which the orator disposes his necessary evidence or proofs.

8. The refutation is that part of the discourse in which the orator refutes and destroys the reasons and arguments of his adversary; and, it must be pointed and sharp.

9. The peroration, or conclusion, is a compressed recapitulation of all that has been said, and it must be determined by the nature of the discourse; it is designed to fix in the minds of the auditors the full meaning of the oration.

10. The principal rhetorical figures are the following, which are written in easy verse, in order to make them familiar to young people:—

1. A *metaphor* in borrowed words compares;
Thus, for excess, we say a "*flood* of tears."

2. An *Allegory* is a chain of tropes;
"I've pass'd the *shoals*, fair gales now *swell* my hopes."

3. A *Metonymy* takes some other name;
"Just *heaven* (for God) confounds their pride with shame."

4. *Synecdoche* the whole for part doth take,
Or part for whole, just for the metre's sake,
"While o'er thy *roof* (for *house*) loud thunders break."

5. An *Irony* quite the reverse intends,
Of what it speaks; "*Well done! right trusty friends!*"

6. *Onomatopœia* forms words from sound;
"Flies *buzz*, bees *hum*, winds *whistle* all around."

7. *Hyperbole* soars high, or sinks too low;
"He *touch'd* the *skies*." "*Snails do not crawl so slow.*"

8. A *Climax* by gradation still ascends;
"They were *my countrymen*, *my neighbours*, *friends*."

9. A *Catacresis* words abused implies;
"Over his grave, a *wooden tombstone* lies."

WORDS ALIKE, OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND SIGNIFICATION.

Abel, *a man's name.*
Able, *powerful.*
Acts, *deeds.*
Axe, *for chopping.*
Adds, *doth add.*
Adze, *a cooper's axe.*
Ail, *to be sick.*
Ale, *liquor.*
Air, *an element.*
Heir, *eldest son.*
All, *every one.*
Awl, *a sharp tool.*
Altar, *for sacrifice.*
Alter, *to change.*
An, *an article.*
Ann, *a woman's name*
Ant, *an insect.*
Aunt, *a relation.*
Auger, *a tool.*
Augur, *a soothsayer*
Bail, *a surety.*
Bale, *of cloth.*
Baize, *cloth.*
Bays, *a garland.*
Ball, *to play with.*
Bawl, *to cry out.*
Bare, *naked.*
Bear, *a beast.*
Base, *mean.*
Bass, *in music.*
Bee, *an insect.*
Be, *to exist.*
Beach, *a shore.*
Beech, *a tree.*
Beat, *to strike.*
Beet, *a root.*
Beau, *a fop.*
Bow, *an instrument.*
Beer, *liquor.*

Bier, *for the dead.*
Bell, *to ring.*
Belle, *a gay lady.*
Blew, *did blow.*
Blue, *a colour.*
Born, *brought forth.*
Borne, *supported.*
Bough, *a branch.*
Bow, *to bend.*
Boy, *a lad.*
Buoy, *to support.*
Bread, *food.*
Bred, *brought up.*
Buy, *to purchase.*
By, *near.*
Cannon, *a great gun*
Canon, *a rule.*
Ceiling, *of a room.*
Sealing, *fastening.*
Celery, *an herb.*
Salary, *wages.*
Cell, *a hut.*
Sell, *to dispose of.*
Cellar, *under ground*
Seller, *one who sells.*
Censer, *for incense.*
Censor, *a critic.*
Cent., *a hundred.*
Scent, *a smell*
Sent, *did send.*
Cession, *a giving up*
Session, *a sitting.*
Choir, *of singers.*
Quire, 24 *sheets.*
Choler, *rage.*
Collar, *for the neck.*
Cite, *to summon.*
Sight, *a view.*
Site, *a situation.*

Clause, *of a sentence.*
Claws, *of a bird.*
Close, *to shut up.*
Clothes, *dress.*
Colonel, *of an army.*
Kernel, *of a nut.*
Concert, *harmony.*
Consort, *a companion.*
Core, *heart of a tree.*
Corps, *a body of forces.*
Council, *an assembly.*
Counsel, *advice.*
Currant, *a fruit.*
Current, *a stream.*
Dam, *a mother.*
Damn, *to condemn.*
Dear, *costly.*
Deer, *an animal*
Dew, *moisture.*
Due, *owing.*
Done, *performed.*
Dun, *a colour.*
Draft, *a bill.*
Draught, *a sketch.*
Ear, *of the body.*
Ere, *before.*
E'er, *ever.*
Ewe, *a sheep.*
Yew, *a tree.*
You, *yourself.*
Ewer, *a jug.*
Your, *your own.*
Faint, *weak.*
Feint, *a pretence.*
Fair, *beautiful.*
Fare, *food.*
Felloe, *of a wheel.*
Fellow, *a person.*
Flea, *an insect.*
Flee, *to run away.*
Flour, *for bread.*
Flower, *of the field*

Fore, *placed first.*
Four, *in number.*
Foul, *nasty.*
Fowl, *a bird.*
Francis, *a man's name.*
Frances, *a woman's name.*
Frays, *quarrel.*
Phrase, *a mode of speech.*
Gait, *of walking.*
Gate, *a kind of door.*
Gilt, *with gold.*
Guilt, *sin.*
Groan, *a deep sigh.*
Grown, *increased.*
Hail, *to salute.*
Hale, *strong.*
Heal, *to cure.*
Heel, *of a shoe.*
Hear, *to hearken.*
Here, *in this place.*
Hie, *to haste.*
High, *lofty.*
Hew, *to cut,*
Hue, *a colour.*
Hugh, *a man's name.*
Him, *from he.*
Hymn, *a sacred song.*
Hour, *of time.*
Our, *belonging to us.*
Idle, *lazy.*
Idol, *an image.*
In, *within.*
Inn, *a tavern.*
Kill, *to take away life.*
Kiln, *for brick.*
Knave, *a rascal.*
Nave, *of a wheel*
Knead, *to work up*
Need, *want*
Knew, *did know*
New, *not old*
Knight, *a title*

Night, *darkness.*
Knot, *to make knots.*
Not, *denying.*
Know, *to understand.*
No, *not so.*
Knows, *doth know.*
Nose, *of the face.*
Lade, *to load.*
Laid, *placed.*
Lain, *did lie.*
Lane, *a path.*
Lead, *metal.*
Led, *conducted.*
Leak, *to run out.*
Leek, *a kind of onion.*
Lessen, *to make less.*
Lesson, *in reading.*
Liar, *one who tells lies.*
Lyre, *a harp.*
Lickerish, *nice.*
Liquorice, *a root.*
Limb, *a member.*
Limn, *to paint.*
Lone, *single.*
Loan, *a thing lent.*
Loch, *a lake.*
Lock, *to fasten.*
Lo, *behold.*
Low, *mean.*
Loose, *slack.*
Lose, *not win.*
Lore, *learning.*
Lower, *more low.*
Made, *finished.*
Maid, *a girl.*
Main, *chief.*
Mane, *of a horse.*
Mail, *armour.*
Male, *he.*
Mail, *of letters.*
Maize, *Indian corn.*
Maze, *labyrinth.*

Marshal, *to arrange.*
Martial, *warlike.*
Mean, *low.*
Mean, *to intend.*
Mien, *gesture.*
Mean, *middle.*
Meat, *food.*
Meet, *fit.*
Mete, *to measure.*
Metal, *a substance.*
Mettle, *spirit.*
Might, *power.*
Mite, *an insect.*
Moan, *to lament.*
Mown, *cut down.*
Naught, *bad.*
Nought, *nothing.*
Nay, *not.*
Neigh, *as a horse*
Oar, *to row with*
Ore, *of metal.*
O'er, *over.*
Of, *concerning*
Off, *from.*
One, *in number*
Won, *did win.*
Our, *of us.*
Hour, 60 *minutes*
Owe, *indebted.*
Oh, *alas.*
Pail, *a bucket.*
Pale, *whitish.*
Pain, *torment.*
Pane, *of glass.*
Pair, *to couple.*
Pare, *to cut off.*
Pear, *a fruit.*
Palate, *a taste.*
Pallet, *a little bed.*
Pole, *a long stick.*
Poll, *a list of voters*
Patience *endurance*

Patients, *sick persons.*
Pause, *a stop.*
Paws, *of beasts.*
Peace, *quiet.*
Piece, *a part.*
Peal, *of bells.*
Peel, *a rind.*
Peer, *a nobleman*
Pier, *of a bridge.*
Place, *situation.*
Plaice, *a fish.*
Plain, *even.*
Plane, *a tool.*
Plait, *a fold.*
Plate, *wrought silver.*
Pleas, *excuses.*
Please, *to delight.*
Plum, *a fruit.*
Plumb, *a weight.*
Poor, *needy.*
Pore, *to look into.*
Pour, *to fall heavily.*
Practise, *to exercise.*
Practice, *use.*
Praise, *to commend.*
Prays. *doth pray.*
Preys. *plunders.*
Presence, *being present.*
Presents, *gifts.*
Principal, *chief.*
Principle, *a cause.*
Profit, *gain.*
Prophet, *one who fortels.*
Prophesy, *to foretel.*
Prophecy, *a foretelling.*
Precedent, *example.*
President, *governor.*
Rain, *water.*
Rein, *of a bridle.*
Reign, *to rule.*
Raise, *to lift up.*
Raze, *to destroy.*

Rays, *of light.*
Raisin, *dried grape.*
Reason, *argument.*
Rap, *to strike.*
Wrap, *to fold.*
Read, *perused.*
Red, *a colour.*
Read, *to peruse.*
Reed, *a plant.*
Rest, *to lean on.*
Wrest, *to force.*
Relic, *remainder.*
Relict, *a widow.*
Right, *just.*
Rite, *a ceremony.*
Write, *with a pen.*
Wright, *a workman.*
Ring, *for the finger.*
Wring, *to twist.*
Road, *a way.*
Rode, *did ride.*
Rome, *a city.*
Room, *space.*
Roam, *to ramble.*
Rote, *memory.*
Wrote, *did write.*
Rung, *did ring.*
Wrung, *twisted.*
Rye, *grain.*
Wry, *crooked.*
Sail, *of a ship.*
Sale, *selling.*
Saver, *that saves.*
Savour, *taste*
So, *thus.*
Sow, *to scatter.*
Sew, *with a needle.*
Sea, *like the ocean.*
See, *to observe.*
Seam, *a joining.*
Seem, *to pretend.*
Size, *bulk.*

Sighs, *deep sobs.*
Soar, *to rise high.*
Sore, *a tender place.*
Sole, *of the foot.*
Soul, *spirit.*
Some, *part.*
Sum, *the amount.*
Son, *male child.*
Sun, *source of light.*
Stair, *a step.*
Stare, *earnest look.*
Steal, *to pilfer.*
Steel, *to harden.*
Style, *in writing.*
Stile, *in the field.*
Subtle, *artful.*
Suttle, *nett weight.*
Straight, *direct.*
Strait, *narrow.*
Surplice, *a robe.*
Surplus, *remainder.*
Tacks, *small nails.*
Tax, *a rate.*
Tail, *the end.*
Tale, *a story.*
Tear, *to rend.*
Tare, *allowance.*
Team, *of horses.*
Teem, *to abound.*
Too, *likewise.*
Two, *a couple.*
Vail, *a cover.*
Vale, *a valley.*
Veil, *for ladies.*
Veal, *meat.*
Vial or Phial, *a small bottle.*
Viol, *an instrument*
Waste, *to consume.*
Waist, *of the body.*
Wear, *to put on.*
Ware, *merchandize.*
Were, *plural of was.*
Way, *a road.*
Wey, 40 *bushels.*
Weigh, *in scales.*
Weak, *feeble.*
Week, *seven days.*
Wheel, *of a cart.*
Weal, *prosperity.*
Whether, *which.*
Weather, *state of the air*
Wether, *a sheep.*
Which, *this or that.*
Witch, *a sorceress.*
Whine, *to moan.*
Wine, *liquor.*
Whist, *a game.*
Wist, *knew.*
Whit, *a bit.*
Wit, *fancy.*
White, *pale.*
Wight, *a person.*
Wither, *to fade.*
Whither, *to what place*
Wood, *timber.*
Would, *resolved.*
Wrath, *angry.*
Wreath, *to fold.*
Writhe *to distort.*
Yarn, *spun.*
Yearn, *to grieve.*
Ye, *plural of thou*
Yea, *yes.*
Yoke, *slavery.*
Yolk, *of an egg.*
... .

A DICTIONARY OF WORDS IN FREQUENT USE,

PROPERLY ACCENTED.

a. adjective.	*v.* verb.	*pron.* pronoun.
ad. adverb.	*s.* substantive.	*v. a.* verb active.
part. participle.	*conj.* conjunction.	*v. n.* verb neuter.

Abba'isance, *s.* a bow.
Ab'ba, *s.* a word signifying father.
Abbre'viate, *v. a.* to shorten.
Abju're, *v. a.* to renounce an opinion.
Abor'tive, *a.* in vain.
Ab'rogate, *v. a.* to annul.
Abscond', *v. n.* to hide one's self.
Absorb', *v. a.* to suck up.
Abste'mious, *a.* temperate in diet.
Abstru'se, *a.* hidden, difficult.
Accel'erate, *v. a.* to increase motion.
Ac'cent *s.* stress of voice on a syllable.
Accou'tre, *v. a.* to attire, to dress.
Accu'mulate, *v. a.* to pile up.
Ac'curacy, *s.* exactness.
Achie've, *v. a.* to perform.
A cre, *s.* 4840 square yards.
Ac'rimony, *s.* sharpness, ill nature.
Ac'tuate, *v. a.* to move, to excite.
Acu'teness, *s.* sharpness.
Ad'amant *s.* hard as a diamond.
Ad'equate, *a.* equal to.
Adhe'sion, *s.* the act of sticking.
Ad'jective, *s.* a word added to a noun to express some property or quality.
Adieu', *ad.* farewell.
Adjourn'ment, *s.* putting off.
Adopt', *v. a.* to take as a so or daughter.
Adroit'ness, *s.* activity, skill.
Ad'vent, *s.* a coming.
Ad'verb, *s.* a word joined to a verb or adjective, for the purpose of qualifying, or in some measure confining its meaning.
Ad'versary, *s.* an enemy
Ad'vocate, *s.* a pleader.
Ae'rial, *a.* belonging to the air.
Af'fable, *a.* easy of manners.
Affluence, *s.* plenty, abundance.
Ag'gravate, *v. a.* to make worse.
Ag'gregate, *s.* the whole.
Agil'ity, *s.* speed.
A lien, *s.* a stranger.
Alle'giance, *s.* the duty of a subject.
Al'legory, *s.* a figurative manner of speech.
Alle'viate, *v. a.* to soften, to ease.
Al'pha, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, the first or highest.
Alter'nately, *ad.* by turns.
Al'titude, *s.* height.

Ambig'uous, *a.* doubtful.
Amen', *ad.* may it be so.
Ame nable, *a.* answerable to, responsible.
Amphib'ious, *a.* that which can live both in air and water.
Anal'ogy, *s.* likeness of one thing to another.
Anal'ysis, *s.* a separation of parts.
Anath'ema, *s.* a curse.
An'gle, *s.* a corner.
Animos'ity, *s.* hatred.
Anni'hilate, *v. a.* to destroy entirely.
Annul', *v. a.* to repeal.
Anom'aly, *s.* irregularity.
Anon'ymous, *a.* without a name.
Antedilu'vian, *a.* before the flood.
An'tichrist, *s.* an enemy to Christ.
Antic ipate, *v. a.* to foretaste.
Antip'athy, *s.* hatred, aversion.
Anti que, *a.* ancient.
Anx'ious, *a.* much concerned.
Aph'orism, *s.* a maxim.
Apos'tle, *s.* a person sent to preach the gospel.
Appara'tus, *s.* tools, furniture.
Appro'priate, *v. a.* to set apart for a particular purpose.
Approx'imate, *a* near to.
Ap'titude, *s.* fitness.
Aquat'ic, *a.* relating to the water.
Ar'bitrary, *a.* despotic.
Ar'bitrate, *v. a.* to decide, judge.
Ar'chives, *s.* records.
Ar'id, *a.* parched up, dry.
Aristoc'racy, *s.* a form of government which lodges the chief power in the nobles.
Aromat'ic, *a.* fragrant, spicy
Arrai'gn, *v. a.* to accuse.
Ar'rogance, *s.* haughtiness.
Artic'ulate, *v. a.* to pronounce words distinctly.
Asper'ity, *s.* roughness.
Assid'uous, *a.* constant in application to business.
Assua'ge, *v. a.* to soften, to lessen.
Asth'ma, *s* a disease in the lungs.
A'theist, *s.* one who denies the existence of God.
Athlet'ic, *a.* vigorous, strong.
At'mosphere, *s.* the air round the earth.
Atro'cious, *a.* very wicked.
Avoirdupo'ise, *s.* a weight containing 16 ounces to the pound.
Avouch', *v. a.* to affirm.
Auspic'ious, *a.* prosperous.
Auste're, *a.* rigid, harsh.
Authentic'ity, *s.* genuineness.
Ax'iom, *s.* a maxim.
Backsli'der, *s.* an apostate.
Balsam'ic, *a.* softening, healing.
Bank'rupt, *s.* one who, being unable to pay his debts, gives up his effects.
Ban'quet, *s.* a sumptuous feast.
Basha'w, a Turkish governor
Bdel'lium, *s.* an aromatic gum
Beatific, *a.* blissful.
Beguile, *v. a.* to improve to amuse.
Bellig'erent, *a.* engaged in war

Benedic'tion, *s.* a blessing.
Benef'icence, *s.* active kindness.
Benev'olent, *a.* having good will.
Beni'gn, *a.* generous, kind.
Bere'ave, *v.* to deprive of.
Bev'erage, *s.* a drink.
Bien'nial, *a.* continuing for two years.
Biog'raphy, *s.* a history of lives.
Blaspheme, *v. a.* to speak impiously of God.
Bo'reas, *s.* the north wind.
Bot'anist, *s.* a person skilled in herbs.
Bra'celets, *s.* ornaments for the wrists.
Brogue, *s.* corrupt dialect.
Buck'ler, *s.* a shield.
Bull'ion, *s.* gold or silver in the mass.
Bul'wark, *s.* a defence, a fortification.
Buoy'ant, *a.* that will not sink.
Bureau', *s.* set of drawers with a desk.
Burgh'er, *s.* a citizen, a freeman.
Burles'que, *v. a.* to ridicule.
Ca'dence, *s.* a fall of the voice.
Cal'lous, *a.* hardened.
Calorif'ic, *a.* causing heat.
Campa'ign, *s.* the time an army keeps the field in one year.
Can'ticles, *s.* Solomon's songs.
Capri'cious, *a.* fanciful, odd.
Cap'tious, *a.* cross, peevish.
Car'nal, *a.* fleshly, worldly.
Cashie'r, *s.* a cash-keeper—*v. a.* to dismiss from service.
Catarr'h, *s.* a disease of the head and throat.
Catas'trophe, *s.* a final event generally unhappy.
Cau'terize, *v. a.* to burn with irons.
Cel'ibacy, *s.* single life.
Centu'rion, *s.* a Roman military officer, who commanded 100 men.
Ceru'lean, *a.* sky-coloured.
Chasm, *s.* a cleft, an opening.
Cher'ub, *s.* a celestial spirit.
Chimer'ical, *a.* whimsical ideal.
Chronol'ogy, *s.* the art of computing time.
Ciphering, *s.* casting accounts.
Circum'ference, *s.* a circle.
Circumja'cent, *a.* lying around.
Circumscri'be, *v. a.* to enclose.
Cir'cumspect, *a.* watchful.
Circumvent', *v. a.* to deceive.
Clandes'tine, *a.* secret, sly.
Coadju'tor, *s.* an assistant.
Coag'ulate, *v. a.* to run into clots.
Coales'ce, *v. n.* to join together.
Coali'tion, *s.* a union.
Cochine'al, *s.* an insect used in dying scarlet.
Cock'atrice, *s.* a serpent.
Coer'ce, *v. a.* to check by force.
Coeter'nal, *a.* equally eternal.
Co'gent, *a.* forcible, convincing
Cog'nisance, *s.* a notice.
Coinci'de, *v. n.* to agree with
Collat'eral, *a.* side by side.
Colle'ague, *s.* a partner.
Collis'ion, *s.* act of striking together, a clash.

Col'loquy, *s.* a conversation.
Commem'orate, *v. a.* to celebrate.
Com'pact, *s.* mutual agreement.
Compact', *a.* solid, close.
Compen'sate, *v. a.* to make amends.
Complaisan'ce, *s.* obliging behaviour.
Compunc'tion, *s.* remorse.
Con'cave, *a.* hollow, the opposite of convex.
Conce'de, *v. a.* to grant, to admit.
Concen'trate, *v. a.* to bring to the centre, or into a narrow compass.
Concil'iate, *v. a.* to reconcile.
Conci'se, *a.* short.
Concom'itant, *a.* accompanying.
Concu'piscence, *s.* irregular desire, sinful lust.
Conden'se *a.* thick, dense.
Condi'gn, *a.* deserved.
Condo'lence, *s.* grief for another's loss.
Con'duit, *s.* a water pipe.
Conge'al, *v.* to freeze, grow stiff
Con'gress, *s.* an assembly.
Conjunc'tion, *s.* a union, a part of speech which joins two words in parts of a sentence.
Connoisseu'r, *s.* a critic.
Con'scious, *a.* inwardly persuaded.
Consequen'tial, *a.* important.
Consi'gn, *v. a.* to make over to another.
Con'sonant, *s.* a letter not sounded by itself.
Conspic'uous, *a.* easy to be seen
Consum'mate, *v. a.* to perfect.
Contem'porary, *s.* one who lives at the same time.
Contig'uous, *a.* meeting so as to touch.
Contin'gent, *a.* casual, uncertain.
Contrac'tion, *s.* the act of shortening.
Con'trite, *a.* truly penitent.
Contuma'cious, *a.* perverse.
Con'tumely, *s.* reproach.
Convales'cence, *s.* a renewal of health.
Conver'sion, *s.* change from one state into another.
Con'vex, *a.* rising in a circular form.
Con'voke, *v. a.* to call together.
Co-op'erate, *v. n.* to labour with.
Co'pious, *a.* plentiful.
Cordial ity, *s.* affection, esteem
Corrob'orate. *v. a.* to confirm.
Cov'enant, *v.* to contract.
Counteract', *v. a.* to act contrary to.
Cre'dence, *s.* belief.
Credu'lity, *s.* too great easiness of belief.
Cri'sis, *s.* a critical time.
Crite'rion, *s*, a mark for judgment.
Critic, *s.* an accurate observer
Cret'chet. *s.* a mark in printing formed thus [ ].
Crys'tal, *s.* a transparent stone.
Cul'pable, *a*, blameable.
Cum'ber, *v. a.* to embarrass.
Cur'sorily, *ad.* hastily, without care.

Cuta'neous, *a.* relating to the skin.
Cyclope'dia, *s.* circle of knowledge.
Deba'se, *v. a.* to degrade, lower
Dil'atory, *a.* slow.
Dilem'ma, *s.* difficulty.
Diph'thong, *s.* two vowels joined together.
Debil'ity, *s.* weakness.
Dec'alogue, *s.* the ten commandments.
Dec'ipher, *v. a.* to explain what is written.
Decrep't, *a.* wasted and worn by age
Defam'atory, *a.* scandalizing.
Def'erence, *s.* regard, submission.
Def'inite, *a.* certain, precise.
Degra'de, *v. a.* to place lower.
De'ism, *s.* the opinion of those who acknowledge one God, but deny revealed religion.
Del'egate, *v. a.* to depute.
Delib'erate, *v. n.* to think.
Delin'quent, *s.* criminal.
Dem'agogue, *s.* the ringleader of a faction.
Demo'niac, *s.* one possessed with a devil.
Demon'strate, *v. a.* to prove with certainty.
Demu'r, *s.* doubt, hesitation.
Depo'nent, *s.* a witness on oath.
Dep'recate, *v. a.* to avert by prayer.
Depre'ciate, *v. a.* to lessen in value.
Derelic'tion, *s.* an utter forsaking.
Der'ogate, *v.* to lessen. detract.
Desidera'tum, *s.* something desirable, wanted.
Despi'te, *s.* malice, defiance.
Despond', *v. n.* to lose hope.
Desul'tory, *a.* without method.
Detract', *v. a.* to slander.
De'vious, *a.* out of the track.
Di'adem, *s.* a crown.
Diam'eter, *s.* a line, which, passing through a circle, divides it into two equal parts.
Diamet'rically, *ad.* in direct opposition.
Diffu'se, *a.* widely spread.
Digest', *v.* to range in order, to dissolve.
Dilap'idate, *v. n.* to fall to ruin.
Disbur'se, *v. a.* to lay out money.
Disci'ple, *s.* a scholar.
Dis'cord, *s.* disagreement.
Dishabi'lle, *s.* an undress
Dispar'age, *v. a.* to speak of or treat with contempt.
Dispar'ity *s.* inequality.
Dissem'bler, *s.* a hypocrite.
Dis'sipate, *v. a.* to spend lavishly.
Dis'tich, *s.* a couple of lines.
Diverg'e, *v. n.* to depart from one point.
Divest', *v. a.* to dispossess, to strip.
Doom, *s.* a sentence.
Doublemind'ed, *a.* deceitful.
Doxol'ogy, *s.* a form of praise to God.
Du'bious, *a.* doubtful, uncertain.
Duc'tile, *a.* complying, pliable.

Du'plicate, *s.* an exact copy of any thing.
East, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises.
East'er, *s.* the festival in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour.
Econ'omy, *s.* frugality.
Ecs'tacy, *s.* excessive joy, rapture.
Effa'ce, *v. a.* to blot out.
Ef ficacy, *s.* power to effect.
Efful'gence, *s.* lustre, brightness.
E'gotism, *s.* frequent mention of one's self.
Ejacula'tion, *s.* a short fervent prayer.
Elas'tic, *a.* springing back.
El egy, *s.* a mournful poem.
Elic'it, *v. a.* to strike out.
Ell, *s.* a measure of one yard and a quarter.
Ellip'sis, *s.* an oval figure.
Elu'cidate, *v. a.* to clear up.
Eman'cipate, *v. a.* to free from slavery.
Embar'rass, *v. a* to perplex.
Embel'lish, *v. a.* to beautify.
Embez'zle, *v. a.* to steal privately.
Em'blem, *s.* a moral device.
Em'erods, *s.* painful swellings.
Emol'ument, *s.* profit.
Em'phasis, *s.* a remarkable stress of the voice on a particular word in a sentence.
Empyr'eal, *a.* refined, heavenly.
Em'ulate, *v. a.* to rival.
Enam'our, *v. a.* to inspire with love.
Enco'mium, *s.* praise.
Encyclope'dia, *s.* the whole circle of sciences.
En'ergy, *s.* power, force.
Enha'nce, *v. a.* to make greater.
Envi'rons, *s.* neighbourhood.
En'vy, *s.* vexation at another's good.
E'phod, *s.* an ornament worn by the Jewish priests.
Ep'icure, *s.* a man given wholly to eating and drinking.
Ep'ithet, *s.* an adjective denoting some quality of a noun.
Epit'ome, *s.* an abridgement.
E'poch, *s.* the time at which a new computation began.
Equanim'ity, *s.* evenness of mind.
Equiv'ocate, *v. n.* to use doubtful expressions.
E'ra, *s.* an epoch, a point of time.
Eschew', *v. a.* to shun, to avoid.
Escut'cheon, *s.* the shield of a family.
Espou'se, *v. a.* to marry.
Estab'lish, *v. a.* to make firm.
Eter'nity, *s.* duration without beginning or end.
Evac'uate, *v. a.* to empty.
Evangel'ical, *a.* agreeable to the gospel.
Eu'charist, *s.* the Lord's supper
Eu'logy, *s.* praise.
Exag'gerate, *v. a.* to exceed truth.
Exem'plary, *a.* serving for an example.
Excheq'uer, *s.* the court where the public revenues are received and paid.

Exculpate, *v. a.* to clear from blame.
Ex'ecrate, *v. a.* to wish ill to, to curse.
Exhil'arate, *v. a.* to make cheerful.
Ex'odus, *s.* a journey from a place.
Exotic, *a.* foreign.
Expand, *v. a.* to spread, to enlarge.
Expe'dience, *s.* fitness.
Ex'pedite, *v. a.* to hasten.
Ex'piate, *v. a.* to atone for a crime.
Explic'it, *a.* plain, clear.
Ex'port, *s.* a commodity sent to a foreign market.
Exposi'tion, *s.* explanation.
Expos'tulate, *v. n.* to argue.
Expun'ge, *v. a.* to blot out.
Ex'quisite, *a.* very choice.
Extenuate, *v. a.* to lessen.
Extinct', *a.* put out.
Facil'itate, *v. a.* to make easy.
Fal'lible, *a.* liable to error.
Fal'low, *a.* uncultivated.
Fanat'icism, *s.* religious frenzy.
Fas'cinate, *v. a.* to please very much.
Felic'ity, *s.* happiness.
Fe'lo-de-se, *s.* self-murder.
Fer'vid, *a.* zealous.
Fi'bre, *s.* a small thread or string.
Fic'tion, *s.* a story invented.
Finess'e, *s.* artifice, stratagem.
Firm'ament, *s.* the heavens.
Flam'beau, *s.* a lighted torch.
Flex'ible, *a.* pliant.
Flip'pant, *a.* pert.
Fluc'tuate, *v. n.* to change.
Fortu'itous, *a.* by chance.
Freight, *s.* the lading of a ship
Frig'id, *a.* cold.
Front'ispiece, *s.* an engraving to face the title-page of a book
Frus'trate, *v. a.* to disappoint.
Ful'crum, *s.* a prop or support
Gain'say, *v. a.* to contradict.
Gal'lon, *s.* a liquid measure of four quarts.
Gan'grene, *s.* a mortification.
Gar'nish, *v. a.* to decorate.
Geneal'ogy, *s.* history of family succession.
Geog'raphy, *s.* a description of the earth.
Glebe, *s.* turf, soil.
Gnash, *v.* to grind the teeth in a rage.
God'liness, *s.* likeness to God.
Gor'geously, *ad.* magnificently.
Gos'pel, *s.* good news, God's word.
Gourd, *s.* a plant resembling a melon.
Gra'tis, *ad.* without pay.
Grotes'que, *a.* comical, unnatural.
Guile, *s.* deceit, artifice.
Hal'low, *v.* to make holy.
Haran'gue, *s.* a speech, a public oration.
He'inous, *a.* very wicked.
Hem'isphere, *s.* the half of a globe
Her'esy, *s.* error in religion.
Het'erodox, *a.* contrary to the true faith.
Hetero'geneous, *a.* unlike in nature.
Hie'rarchy, *s.* an ecclesiastical government

Hi'reling, one who serves for wages.
Homoge'neous, *a.* of the same nature.
Horizon'tal, *a.* level.
Hosan'na. *s.* an exclamation of praise to God, in Hebrew, "Save, I beseech thee."
Hyperbol'ical, *a.* exaggerating beyond fact.
Hyp'ocrite, *s.* a dissembler in religion.
Hys'sop, *s.* a plant.
Jeop'ardy, *s.* danger, peril.
Immac'ulate, *a.* without stain.
Immen'sity, *s.* unbounded greatness.
Immu'table, *a.* unalterable.
Impartial'ity, *s.* equitableness.
Impeach'ment, *s.* a legal accusation.
Imped'iment, *s.* hindrance.
Impen'etrable, *a.* not to be pierced, or moved.
Impen'itence, *s.* hardness of heart.
Imperceptible, *a.* not to be seen.
Implac'able, *a.* malicious, not to be pacified.
Im'port, *s.* a commodity from abroad.
Impor'tunate, *a.* incessant in asking.
Im'potent, *a.* wanting power.
Im'precate, *v. a.* to curse.
Impu'te, *v. a.* to charge upon.
Inacces'sible, *a.* not to be come at
Inad'equate, *a.* defective.
Incarna'tion, *s.* the act of assuming a body.
Incis'ion, *s.* a wound made.
Incohe'rent, *a.* disagreeing.
Incompat'ible, *a.* inconsistent with another.
Incom'petent, *a.* not suited in ability.
Incomprehen'sible, *a.* not to be conceived.
Incon'gruous, *a.* not fitting.
Inconsist'ent, *a.* contrary.
Incontrovert'ible, *a.* certain.
Incor'rigible, *a.* bad beyond amendment.
Incredu'lity, *s.* hardness of belief.
Incul'cate, *v. a.* to impress.
Indefat'igable, *a.* unwearied in labour.
Indef'inite, *a.* unlimited.
Indem'nify, *v. a.* to maintain unhurt.
Indent'ure, *s.* a covenant or deed.
Indig'enous, *a.* native to a country.
Indiscreet', *a.* imprudent.
Indiscrim'inate, *a.* not separated.
Inev'itable, *a.* unavoidable.
Inex'orable, *a.* not to be moved
Infallibil'ity, *s.* exemption from error.
In'fidel, *s.* an unbeliever.
In'finite, *a.* unbounded, immense.
Inflex'ible, *a.* not to be bent.
Inor'dinate, *a.* excessive.
Insin'uate, *v.* to hint artfully
Insol'vent *a.* not able to pay debts.
In'stigate, *v. a.* to tempt to ill
Insupport'able, *a.* not to be suffered.

Interce'de, *v. n.* to mediate.
Interces'sor, *s.* a mediator.
Interdict', *v. a.* to forbid.
Interfere, *v. n.* to interpose.
Interjection, *s.* a part of speech marked thus, (!), and put after a sudden exclamation.
In terim, *s.* meantime.
Interpret, *v. a.* to explain to translate.
Interroga'tion, *s.* a question asked—the note (?)
Inthral', *v. a.* to enslave.
Intrigue, *s.* a plot.
Invalidate, *v. a.* to weaken.
Inva'riable, *a.* unchangeable.
Inveigh', *v. a.* to rail at.
Inve'igle, *v. a.* to allure, to entice.
Invet'erate, *a.* long established, obstinate.
I'rony, *s.* a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.
Irra'diate *v. a.* to brighten.
Jubilee, *s.* public festivity, a season of joy.
Judic'ious, *a* prudent, wise.
Jurisdiction, *s.* legal authority.
Justify, *v. a.* to clear from guilt, defend.
Ju'venile, *a.* youthful, young.
Kins'man, *s.* a man of the same family.
Kneli, *s* the sound of a funeral bell.
Laconic, *a.* short, brief.
Languid, *a.* weak, faint.
Lan'guish, *v. n.* to grow feeble, to pine.
Larceny, *s.* theft.
Lascivious, *a.* lewd, wanton.
Lat'itude *s.* breadth.
Lavish, *a.* indiscreetly liberal
League, *s.* a confederacy, three miles.
Leap'year, *s.* every fourth year, when one day is added to February.
Leav'en, *s.* ferment mixed with any thing to make it light.
Lee ward, *a.* toward that side of a ship on which the wind does not blow.
Legible, *a.* that may be read.
Legion, *s.* a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.
Legisla'tor, one who makes laws.
Len'ity, *s.* mildness, tenderness.
Lent, *s.* time of abstinence from Ash-wednesday to Easter.
Lep'rosy, *s.* a distemper of white scales.
Leth'argy *s.* sleepiness.
Levi'athan, *s.* by some supposed to mean the crocodile, but, in general, the whale.
Lewd, *a.* wicked, lustful.
Licen'tious, *a.* unrestrained, disorderly.
Lieuten'ant, *s.* a deputy, a second in rank.
Lin'eage, *s.* a family race.
List'less, *s.* careless, heedless
Lo'gic, *s.* the art of using reason well.
Lon'gitude, *s.* length.
Loquac'ity, *s.* too much talk
Lu cid, *a.* shining bright.
Lu cifer, *s.* the devil, the morning star.

Lu'cre, *s.* gain, profit.
Lu'kewarm, *a.* moderately warm, not zealous.
Lust, *s.* carnal desire.
Mac'hinate, *v. a.* to plan, to contrive.
Magnan'imous, *a.* great of mind.
Magnif'icent, *a.* fine, splendid.
Mag'nify, *v. a.* to extol.
Maj'esty, *s.* dignity, grandeur.
Mal'ice, *s.* ill-will.
Mam'mon, *s.* riches, wealth.
Man'slaughter, *s.* murder without malice.
Manufac'ture, *v. a.* to make by art.
Man'uscript, *s.* a book written.
Maranath'a, *s.* a form of cursing.
Mar'tyr, *s.* one who is killed for the truth.
Mater'nal, *a.* as a mother.
Mean'der, *v. n.* to run winding.
Mechan'ic, *s.* a manufacturer.
Media'tor, *s.* an intercessor.
Medio'crity, *s.* a middle state.
Me'liorate, *v. a.* to make better, to improve.
Mel'low, *a.* soft, fully ripe.
Mel'ody, *s.* music.
Men'ace, *v. a.* to threaten.
Me'nial, *a.* as a servant.
Mensura'tion, *s.* the act of measuring.
Men'tal, *a.* in the mind.
Mer'cenary, *s.* a hireling.
Merito'rious, *a.* high in desert.
Metamor'phosis, *s.* a transformation.
Met'aphor, *s.* a simile.
Metrop'olis, *s.* the chief city of a country.
Mil'itate, *v. n.* to oppose.
Min'iature, *s.* a painting very small.
Misan'thropy, *s.* the hatred of mankind.
Miscella'neous, *a.* various kinds
Misdemean'our, *v. a.* to behave ill.
Mit'timus, *s.* a warrant by which a justice of peace sends an offender to prison.
Mo'iety, *s.* half.
Mol'lify, *v. a.* to soften.
Mo'mentary, *a.* lasting for a moment.
Moment'ous, *a.* important, weighty.
Mon'archy, *s.* a kingly government.
Mon'itor, *s.* one who warns of faults.
Morb'id, *a.* diseased, corrupted.
Moro'seness, *s.* peevishness.
Mort'gage, *v. a.* to pledge lands, &c.
Mor'tify, *v.* to humble, vex.
Multiplic'ity, *s.* great variety.
Mun'dane, *a.* belonging to the world.
Munif'icent, *a.* bountiful.
Mutabil'ity, *s.* changeableness.
Mu'tilate, *v. a.* to maim, cut off.
Mu'tinous, *s.* seditious, turbulent.
Mythol'ogy, *s.* a system of fables; account of heathen deities.
Na'dir, *s.* the point opposite the zenith directly under our feet.

Nau'seate, *v.* to loathe.
Nau tical *a.* pertaining to ships or sailors.
Nefa'rious, *a.* wicked, abominable.
Negotia'tion, *s.* a treaty of business, &c.
Neth'er, *a.* lower.
Neutral'ity, *s.* a state of indifference.
Nisi-prius, *s.* a law term for civil causes.
Noctur'nal, *a.* nightly.
Nois'ome, *a.* noxious, disgusting.
Nomencla'ture, *s.* a vocabulary.
North, *s.* the point opposite to the south.
Nov'ice, *s.* a young beginner.
Nox'ious, *a.* hurtful, offensive.
Nu gatory, *a.* ineffectual.
Nur'ture, *v. a.* to educate, to train up.
Nutric'ious, *a.* nourishing.
Ob'durate, *a.* hard of heart.
Obit'uary, *s.* a register of the dead.
Obli que, *a.* not direct.
Oblit'erate, *v. a.* to efface, to destroy.
Ob'loquy, *s.* slander, disgrace.
Obnox'ious, *a.* liable, exposed.
Obsce'ne, *a.* immodest.
Ob'sequies, *s.* funeral solemnities.
Obse quious, *a.* compliant.
Ob solete, *a.* grown out of use.
Obtru de, *v. a.* to thrust into a place.
Obtu'se, *a.* blunt, not pointed.
Ob'vious, *a.* easily discovered.
Offic'ious, *s.* too forward.
O dorous, *a.* fragrant.
Oligarchy, *s.* a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of a few.
Ome'ga, *s.* the last letter in the Greek alphabet, the last.
Omnip'otence, *s.* Almighty power.
Omnipres'ence, *s.* the quality of being every where present.
Omnis cence, *s.* boundless knowledge.
Oppro'briousness, *s.* abuse.
Orda'in, *v. a.* to appoint, invest.
Or'thodox, *a.* sound in opinion.
Orthog'raphy, *s.* the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.
Ostenta tion, *s.* outward vain show.
O'vertly, *ad.* openly, publicly.
Ovip'arous, *a.* bringing forth eggs.
Pal'pable, *a.* that may be felt.
Pag'eant, *s.* any show.
Panegyr ic, *s.* praise.
Par able, *s.* a similitude.
Para'dox, *s.* an assertion contrary to appearance.
Paralyt'ic, *a.* palsied.
Par'aphrase, *s.* an explanation in many words.
Par'asite, *s.* a flatterer.
Par'ity, *s.* equality, likeness.
Par'oxysm, *s.* a fit, the periodical return of a fit.
Parsimo nious, *a.* covetous, saving.
Partial ity, *s.* an unequal judgment in preferring.

Partic'ipate, *v.* to partake, to share.
Par'ticiple, *s.* a word partaking of the qualities of a noun, an adjective, and a verb.
Pa'thos, *s.* warmth, feeling.
Ped'ant, *s.* one vain of knowledge.
Pellu'cid, *s.* transparent, clear.
Penu'rious, *a.* niggardly.
Pen'ury, *s.* poverty.
Penin'sula, *s.* land almost surrounded by water.
Pen'tateuch. *s.* the five books of Moses.
Peram'bulate, *v. a.* to walk through.
Peremp'tory, *a.* absolute.
Perfid'ious, *v.* false to trust.
Per'forate, *v. a.* to pierce through.
Pernic'ious, *s.* very hurtful.
Persevere, *v. n.* to be stedfast, to persist.
Perspica'cious, *a.* quick-sighted
Perspicu'ity, *s.* easiness to be understood.
Pertina'cious, *a.* obstinate.
Per'tinent, *a.* apt, fit.
Pertur'bed, *a.* disturbed.
Per'vious, *a.* admitting passage.
Petrify, *v.* to change to stone.
Petulant, *a.* saucy, perverse.
Pharisa'ical, *a.* externally religious.
Phenom'enon. *s.* any thing very extraordinary.
Philan'thropy, *s.* love of mankind.
Philos'opher, *s.* a lover of wisdom.
Pioneer', *s.* a soldier to level roads.
Piv'ot, *s.* a pin on which any thing turns.
Plac'id, *a.* gentle, kind.
Placable, *a.* that may be appeased.
Plausibil'ity, *s.* appearance of right.
Plen'ary, *a.* full, entire.
Poign'ant, *a.* sharp, satirical.
Poli'tics, *s.* science of government.
Pol'ity, *s.* civil constitution.
Polytheism, *s.* a belief of many gods.
Pomp'ous, *a.* stately, grand.
Pon'derous, *a.* heavy.
Poste'rior, *a.* happening after.
Postpone, *v. a.* to put off, delay
Po'tent, *a.* powerful.
Precarious, *a.* uncertain.
Precep'tor, *s.* a teacher, a tutor.
Precip'itate, *a.* hasty, violent.
Precis'ion, *s.* nicety.
Predeces'sor, *s.* one going before.
Predict', *v. a.* to foretell.
Prematu're, *a.* ripe too soon.
Premi'se, *v. a.* to explain previously.
Prepon'derance, *s.* superiority of weight.
Preposition, *s.* in grammar, a particle governing a case.
Prepos'terous, *a.* wrong, absurd.
Pretext', *s.* a pretence.
Pres'cience, *s.* knowledge of futurity.
Prevar'icate, *v. n.* to quibble.

Prim'itive, *a.* ancient, original.
Proba'tioner, *s.* one upon trial.
Prob'lem, *s.* a question proposed.
Procras'tinate, *v.* to delay, to put off.
Prod'igal, *s.* a waster.
Prof'ligate, *a.* wicked, abandoned.
Profound', *a.* deep, learned.
Profu'se, *a.* wasteful.
Progños'ticate, *v. a.* to foretell.
Project'or, *s.* one who forms schemes, &c.
Prolific, *a.* fruitful.
Pro'lix', *a.* tedious.
Promul'gate, *v. a.* to publish
Pro'noun, *s.* a word used instead of a noun, to avoid repetitions.
Propen'sity, *s.* inclination, tendency.
Pros'elyte, *s.* a convert.
Pros'trate, *a.* laid flat along.
Protomar'tyr, *s.* the first martyr
Protract', *v. a.* to draw out, delay.
Protu'berant, *a.* prominent, swelling.
Prov'idence, *s.* divine care.
Prov'ident, *a.* prudent, cautious.
Prow'ess, *s.* bravery.
Proxim'ity, *s.* nearness.
Pu'erile, *a.* childish, trifling.
Pul'verize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder.
Pun'gent, *a.* sharp.
Punctil'io, *s.* trifling nicety.
Pusillan'imous, *a.* mean-spirited
Quad'rangle, *s.* a figure that has four right sides, and as many angles.
Quadru'ple. *a.* fourfold.
Quer'ulous, *a.* habitually complaining.
Quies'cence, *s.* rest.
Quo'ta, *s.* a share, rate.
Rab'bi, *s.* a Jewish doctor.
Ra'diant, *a.* shining.
Ran'corous, *a.* very malignant
Ran'som, *s.* a price paid for liberty.
Rapa'cious. *a.* greedy.
Recip'rocal. *a.* mutual.
Reconnoi'tre, *v. a.* to view.
Recogni'ze, *v. a.* to acknowledge.
Redeem', *v. a.* to ransom.
Reflec'tion, *s* attentive consideration.
Refrac'tory, *a.* obstinate.
Refulgent, *a.* bright, splendid
Regenera'tion, *s.* a new birth by grace.
Rehear'sal, *s.* repetition.
Reit'erate, *v. a.* to repeat again and again.
Relap'se, *s.* a falling again into a state from which one had recovered.
Relax', *v.* to be remiss.
Remorse', *s.* pain of guilt.
Remu'nerate, *v. a.* to reward.
Ren'ovate, *v. a.* to renew.
Repent'ance, *s.* sincere sorrow for sin, and amendment of life.
Reple'te, *a.* full, completely filled.
Repri've, *s.* a respite after sentence of death.
Rep'rimand, *v. a.* to chide.
Repri'sal, *s.* seizure by way of retaliation.

Repug'nant, *a.* contrary.
Requisite, *a.* necessary.
Requi'te, *v. a.* to recompense.
Rescind', *v. a.* to annul.
Respon sible, *a.* answerable.
Resurrec tion, *s.* return from the grave.
Retal'iate, *v. a.* to return evil for evil.
Retrie've, *v. a.* to recover.
Re'trospect, *s.* looking on things past.
Rev'erie, *s.* loose musing.
Reverb'erate, *v.* to resound.
Rhet'oric, *s.* oratory, the art of speaking.
Rota'tion, *s.* a course or turn.
Rotun'dity, *s.* roundness.
Ru'diment, *s.* the first part of education.
Ru'minate, *v.* to muse.
Rus'tic, *a.* rural, rude, plain.
Sacerdo'tal, *a.* belonging to the priesthood.
Sa'crifice, *s.* an offering made to God.
Sa'crilege, *s.* robbery of a church.
Sagac'ity, *s.* acuteness, keenness.
Sal'utary, *a.* wholesome.
Sanc'tify, *v. a.* to make holy, set apart for holy purposes.
Sanc'tuary, *s.* a holy place, an asylum.
San'hedrim, *s.* the chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders.
Sapphire, *s.* a precious blue stone.
Sar'casm, *s.* a keen reproach.
Satiate, *a.* glutted.
Sa'tire, *s.* a poem, censuring vice.
Scep'ticism, *s.* general doubt.
Sche'dule, *s.* a small scroll, a inventory.
Schism, *s.* a division in th church.
Scru'ple, *s.* a doubt.
Scru'tinize, *v. a.* to examin thoroughly.
Sece'de, *v. a.* to withdraw from
Secre'te, *v. a.* to hide
Sect, *s.* men united in certain tenets.
Secu'lar, *s.* worldly.
Seda'te, *a.* calm, quiet.
Sedu'ce, *v. a.* to tempt, to corrupt.
Sed'ulous, *a.* industrious.
Sem'icircle, *a.* half a circle.
Sensual'ity, *s.* carnal pleasure.
Sep'tuagint, *s.* the old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being the supposed work of 72 interpreters.
Sep'ulchre, *s.* a tomb, a grave
Sev'er, *v.* to force asunder
Shac'kles, *s.* chains.
Sham'bles, *s.* a place to sell meat in.
Shrewd'ly, *ad.* cunningly.
Sim'ile, *s.* a comparison.
Simulta'neous, *a.* acting together.
Sketch, *s.* an outline.
Sojourn', *v. n.* to dwell awhile
Sol'ecism, *s.* an impropriety o speech.
Solic'it, *v. a.* to ask.
Solil'oquy, *s.* a discourse t one's self

ol'vible, *a.* possible to be explained.
ooth say, *v. n.* to foretell.
ophist, *s.* a subtle disputer.
or'did, *a.* mean, base.
outh, *s.* opposite the north.
ponta'neous, *a.* willing.
pe'cious, *a.* showy, plausible.
quare, *s.* a figure of four equal sides and angles.
ter'ile, *a.* barren.
tig matize, *v. a.* to mark with infamy.
i m'ulate, *v. a.* to excite.
sti'pend, *s.* wages.
stio'ulate, *v. n.* to settle terms.
Suav'ity, *s.* sweetness.
Sub'altern, *a.* inferior.
Sub'jugate, *v. a.* to conquer.
Sub.unary, *a.* under the moon.
Subser'vient, *a.* serviceable.
Subsi'de, *v. n.* to sink downward.
Sub'stantive, *s.* a noun betokening a thing.
Subvert', *v. a.* to overturn.
Succinct', *a.* brief.
Sump'tuous, *a.* costly, splendid.
Supercil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty.
Superfic'ial, *a.* on the surface.
Superflu'ity, *s.* more than enough.
Superse'de, *v. a.* to make void.
Superstition, *s.* false devotion.
Supi neness, *s.* indolence.
Suscep'tible, *a.* apt to take an impression.
Syc'ophant, *s.* a flatterer.
Sym'metry, *s.* a due proportion.
Sym'pathy, *s.* mutual feeling.
Synon'ymous, *a.* of the same meaning,
Tac it, *a.* silent.
Tac tics, *s.* the art of warfare
Tal'mud, *s.* the book of Jewish traditions.
Tan'gible, *a.* perceptible by the touch.
Tar'gum, *s.* a paraphrase on the five books of Moses, in the Chaldaic language.
Tant amount, *a.* worth as much.
Tautol'ogy, *s.* a repetition of the same words.
Tech'nical, *a.* belonging to arts.
Temer'ity. *s.* rashness.
Tem'porize, *v. n.* to delay.
Tena'cious, *a.* obstinate in an opinion, firmly adhering.
Tep'id, *a.* rather hot, lukewarm.
Terra'queous, *a.* composed of land and water.
Terres'trial, *a.* earthly.
Tes'tament, *s.* a will, a covenant.
Testa'tor, *s.* one who leaves a will.
Te'trarch, *s.* a Roman governor.
Theoc racy, *s.* a divine government
Theol'ogy, *s.* the science of divinity.
Thral'dom, *s.* slavery.
Thwart, *v. a.* to cross, oppose.
Timid'ity, *s.* fearfulness
Tithe, *s.* the tenth part.
Tolera'tion, *s.* allowance, permission.
Topaz, *s.* a precious yellow gem

Torna'do, *s.* a whirlwind.
Tor'pid, *s.* numbed, inactive.
Tradu'ce, *v. a.* to scandalize.
Trag'ic, *a.* mournful.
Transcend', *v.* to excel.
Trans'cript, *s.* a copy from any original.
Transfig'ure, *v. a.* to change the figure.
Transfu'se, *v. a.* to pour into another.
Transgress', *v. a.* to offend against rule.
Transient, *a.* momentary.
Trans'verse, *a.* lying in a cross direction.
Tra verse, *v.* to wander over.
Tres pass, *v. n.* to sin or commit a fault.
Trepida'tion, *s.* a state of trembling.
Trian'gular, *a.* having three angles.
Tribulation, *s.* distress, trial.
Trib'ute, *s.* a tax.
Tur'bid, *a.* thick, muddy.
Type, *s.* the shadow or sign of a thing.
Ty'ro, *s.* a student, novice.
Umbrage, *s.* offence.
Um'pire, *s.* a decider of disputes.
Unbelief', *s.* want of faith.
Unc'tion, *s.* an anointing.
Undaunt'ed *a.* fearless, bold
Undesign'ing, *a.* sincere, honest.
Un'dulate, *v. a.* to move as a wave.
U'nison, *s.* sounding alike.
Unleav'ened, *a.* not fermented.
Unrav'el, *v. a.* to explain.
Urban'ity, *s.* civility, politeness
Ur'gent, *a.* pressing, earnest.
Usurp', *v. a.* to seize without right.
U'sury, *s.* the interest money; generally understood unlawful interest.
Upbraid', *v. a.* to chide, reproach.
Vacu'ity, *s.* emptiness.
Vague, *a.* unmeaning.
Val'id, *a.* conclusive.
Ve'hemence, *s.* violence, ardour.
Veloc'ity, *s.* speed, quick motion.
Ven'erate, *v. a.* to regard with awe.
Verac'ity. *s.* truth.
Verb, *s.* a part of speech which signifies being, doing, or suffering.
Verb al, *a.* spoken.
Verb'ose, *a.* tedious, prolix.
Ver'dure, *s.* greenness.
Vernac'ular, *a.* native.
Ver'ily, *ad.* certainly.
Ver'ity, *s.* truth.
Ver'satile, *a.* variable.
Vesture, *s.* garment, dress.
Vi'and, *s.* meat, food.
Vi'brate, *v.* to quiver.
Vicin'ity, *s.* neighbourhood.
Vicis'situde, *s.* change.
Vig'ilance, *s.* watchfulness.
Vin'dicate, *v. a.* to justify.
Vindic'tive, *a.* revengeful.
Vin'eyard, *s.* ground planted with vines.
Vis'ible, *a.* that may be seen.
Vi'tal, *a.* necessary to life; essential.

Vit'iate, *v. a.* to deprave, corrupt.
Viv'ify, *v. a.* to make alive.
Vivip'arous, *a.* bringing forth alive.
Viz'ier, *s.* the Ottoman prime minister.
Vocab'ulary, *s.* a small dictionary.
Vo'cal, *a.* relating to the voice.
Voci'ferous, *a.* clamorous, noisy.
Vol'atile, *a.* evaporating, lively
Volca'no, *s.* a burning mountain.
Voli'tion, *s* the act of willing.
Vol'uble, *a.* fluent in words.
Vora'cious, *a.* greedy to eat.
Vor'tex, *s.* a whirlpool.
Vo'tary, *s.* one zealously devoted to any service.
Vouchsafe', *v.* to condescend, to grant.
Vouch *v.* to bear witness.
Vow'el, *s.* a letter sounded by itself.
Vul'nerable, *a.* that may be wounded.
Vul'gate, *s.* a Latin version of the Bible, authorized by the Church of Rome.
Way'faring, *a.* travelling.
West, *s.* opposite the east.
Wind'ward, *ad.* towards the wind.
Win'now, *v.* to fan, to sift.
Wig'wam, *s.* an Indian cabin.
Wont'ed, *part.* accustomed.
Wran'gle, *v.* to dispute peevishly.
Yclep'ed, *a.* called.
Yearn, *v. n.* to feel uneasiness.
Ze'nith, *s.* that point in the heavens directly over our heads.
Zeph'yr, *s.* the west wind.
Zoog'raphy, *s.* a description of animals.

THE TEACHER'S COUNSEL TO HIS PUPILS.

LESSON 17.

1. Ye docile youths, who learning love
And would in various arts improve,
And to be taught to me repair,
These precepts in your memory bear.
When morning first unseals your eyes,
And bids you to your labours rise,
To GOD with pious ardour pray,
That he would bless the passing day:
For all your studies are but vain,
Which no celestial blessing gain.

2. Then wash'd, and decent in your dress,
Let each in school assume his place,
And while you at your books remain,
Let thoughtful silence always reign;

For stillness, I have found by use,
Will to your progress much conduce
All chat, and play, are here debarr'd;
No voice, but his who reads, be heard
Whatever be the task assign'd,
Perform it with a willing mind.

5. You that in writing would excel,
First imitate your copies well:
Down strokes make strong, and upward fine
And boldness, with your freedom, join.
If, by luxuriant fancy bent,
You aim at curious ornament,
Your plastic pen, by frequent use,
May fishes, beasts, and birds produce,
But chiefly strive to gain a hand
For business, with a just command.

When figures exercise your quill,
They a your care, and all your skill;
Your fancy may in writing guide,
But reason here must be applied.
As you the learned track pursue,
Fresh useful scenes will crowd your view;
The mathematics' spacious field,
Will grand and noble prospects yield;
Whether by maps, o'er seas you rove,
Or trace the starry heavens above,
What rapturous pleasures will you find,
When demonstration feasts the mind!

6. Let those who for instruction come
To learn the tongues of Greece and Rome
Or French polite, that now is made
The general speech in courts and trade,
Learn grammar first, learn grammar well,
If they would in the tongues excel;
For none will a good structure raise
Except he this foundation lays.

7. Whene'er you are from school dismiss'd
And have my leave to play or rest,
Still let my counsels have their sway,
And even regulate your play.
Such sportful exercises choose,
As will the most to health conduce.
Tops, kites, and marbles, hoops, and ball,
By turns the younger people call;

While boys of larger size resort
To some more strong and manly sport
But see you give no place to rage,
Nor money in your play engage;
For sordid thirst of gain destroys
At peace of mind—in men and boys.

Abominate the lying tongue,
And scorn to do your fellow wrong;
From oaths, and idle talk, refrain,
And doubtful fables, for they're vain.
But if sometimes you be inclin'd
To give refreshment to the mind,
Historians, and poetic lays,
At once will both instruct and please.
In English writers we abound,
In whom much useful learning's found;
But frivolous song, and wild romance,
Be ever banish'd far from hence.

8. Soon as your judgment waxes strong,
And can distinguish right from wrong.
Think it no task to read in youth
The Testaments of sacred truth;
With diligence peruse them through,
In every language that you know;
By day revolve them with delight,
And on them meditate by night.—
When to your meals the call you hear,
At once, without delay, appear;
At table in decorum sit;
All prating is forbid at meat.
In food observe the golden mean,
And keep your clothes and linen clean;
And when you've eat what does suffice
Thank Heaven, and in good order rise.

9. One precept yet remains behind
Which must be fixed upon your mind
Of foolish chat in bed beware;
Be silent, and be modest there:
Let no disturbance then be made,
But meditate upon your bed;
And ere your head the pillow bears
Apply to Him who always hears
The breathings of a pious breast:
And you may safely sink to rest

APPENDIX.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the surface of the earth, as consisting of land and water.

The land is divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses Capes and Promontories.

The water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

A Continent is the largest extent of land, containing many kingdoms and states, as Europe, Asia, &c.—An Island is a smaller portion of land, wholly surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.—A Peninsula is land almost surrounded by water, as the Morea in Greece, Judand, &c.—An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land, joining a peninsula to the main land, as the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece.—A Promontory is a high land, jutting far into the sea.—A Cape is the extremity of a promontory, as the Cape of Good Hope.

An Ocean is the largest body of water, as the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.—Seas are detached parts of the ocean, as the Baltic and Mediterranean seas.—A Lake is water surrounded by land, as Lake Ontario, &c.—A Bay or Gulf is water partly surrounded by land, as the Bay of Biscay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—A Strait is a narrow passage of water, joining one sea to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar and Dover.

EUROPE.—Europe, though the least quarter of the Globe, is the most distinguished for the fertility of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. It is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by Asia, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago. The population of Europe has been estimated at 230 millions. The following are the countries of Europe, with their chief towns or capitals, viz:—

	Capitals		*Capitals.*
England, ...	London.	Portugal. . . .	Lisbon.
Scotland, . . .	Edinburgh.	Switzerland, . .	Berne.
Ireland, ...	Dublin.	Italy, ...	———
Norway, ...	Bergen.	Turkey, . . .	Constantinople.
Sweden, . . .	Stockholm.	Greece, . . .	Athens.
Denmark, . . .	Copenhagen.	Russia, . . .	St. Petersburg.
Holland, ...	Amsterdam.	Prussia, . . .	Berlin.
Belgium, . . .	Brussels.	Germany, . .	———
France, . . .	Paris.	Austria, . . .	Vienna.
Spain, . . .	Madrid.	.....	.....

Italy contains several states.

		Chief Towns.
1.	Kingdom of Sardinia.	
	Savoy,	Chambery.
	Piedmont,	Turin.
	Genoa,	Genoa.
	Island of Sardinia,	Cagliari.
2.	Austrian Italy.	
	Milan,	Milan.
	Venice,	Venice.
3	Parma,	Parma.
4.	Modena and Massa,	Modena, Massa
5.	Lucca,	Lucca.
6.	Tuscany	Florence.
7.	States of the Church,	Rome.
8.	Kingdom of the two Sicilies.	
	Naples,	Naples.
	Sicily,	Palermo.

The states of Germany are:—

Mecklenburg,	Schwerin. Strelitz.
Oldenburg,	Oldenburg.
Brunswick,	Brunswick.
Kingdom of Saxony,	Dresden.
The Saxe Principalities.	
Saxe-Weimar,	Weimar.
Saxe-Coburg—Gotha,	Gotha, Coburg.
Saxe-Meiningen,	Meiningen.
Hesse-Cassel,	Cassel.
Hesse-Darmstadt,	Darmstadt.
Nassau,	Nassau.
Kingdom of Bavaria,	Munich.
Kingdom of Wirtemberg,	Stuttgard.
Grand Duchy of Baden,	Carlsrune.
The Free Cities,	Frankfort.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Boundaries.—N. by Scotland; W. by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel; S. by the English Channel; E. by the German Ocean or North Sea. The superficial area is 57,565 square miles and the population about fourteen millions.

The following are the Counties of England and Wales, with some of their Chief Towns:—

ENGLAND.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Northumberland,	Newcastle, Berwick, North Shields
Cumberland,	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington
Durham,	Durham, Sunderland Stockton.
Westmoreland,	Appleby, Kendal.
Lancashire,	Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester.
Yorkshire,	York, Leeds, Sheffield.
Lincolnshire,	Lincoln, Boston, Gainsborough.
Nottinghamshire,	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Derbyshire,	Derby, Matlock, Buxton.
Cheshire,	Chester, Macclesfield, Stockport.
Shropshire,	Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Wellington
Staffordshire,	Stafford, Litchfield, Walsall.
Leicestershire,	Leicester, Loughborough, Bosworth.
Rutland,	Oakham, Uppingham.
Northamptonshire,	Northampton, Peterborough, Daventry
Bedfordshire,	Bedford, Dunstable, Woburn.
Huntingdonshire,	Huntingdon, St. Neots, St. Ives.
Cambridgeshire,	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.
Norfolk,	Norwich, Yarmouth.
Suffolk,	Ipswich, Sudbury, Woodbridge.
Essex,	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.
Hertfordshire,	Hertford, St. Albans, Ware.
Middlesex,	London, Westminster, Brentford.
Buckinghamshire,	Buckingham, Aylesbury, Eton,
Oxfordshire,	Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock.
Warwickshire,	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.
Worcestershire,	Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley.
Herefordshire,	Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury.
Monmouth,	Monmouth, Chepstow, Newport.
Gloucestershire,	Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham.
Wiltshire,	Salisbury, Devizes, Bradford.
Berkshire,	Reading, Windsor, Abingdon.
Surrey,	Guildford, Croyden, Kingston.
Kent,	Maidstone, Canterbury, Greenwich. Dover, Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham
Sussex,	Chichester, Lewes, Brighton.
Hampshire,	Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth
Dorsetshire,	Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole.
Somersetshire,	Bath, Wells, Bridgewater.
Devonshire,	Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple.
Cornwall,	Launceston, Bodmin, Falmouth.

WALES.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Flintshire,	Flint, Mold, Holywell, St. Asapn.
Denbighshire,	Denbigh, Wrexham, Llangollen.
Carnarvonshire,	Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Anglesea,	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
Merionethshire,	Dolgelly, Bala.
Montgomeryshire,	Montgomery, Welchpool, Newtown
Radnorshire,	New Radnor, Presteign, Knighton.
Brecknockshire,	Brecknock, Builth, Hay.
Cardiganshire,	Cardigan, Aberystwith.
Pembrokeshire,	Pembroke, Milford, St. David's.
Carmarthenshire,	Carmarthen, Llanelly, Kidwely.
Glamorganshire,	Cardiff, Swansea, Llandaff.

SCOTLAND,

Is bounded N. by the North Sea; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by England, and the Irish Sea; and E. by the German Ocean. It contains 32,167 square miles, and the population is about two millions and a half. It is divided into thirty-three Counties:—

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Orkney and Shetland,	Kirkwall, Stromness, Lerwick.
Caithness,	Wick, Thurso.
Sutherland,	Dornoch.
Ross,	Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose.
Cromarty,	Cromarty.
Inverness,	Inverness, Fort George, Fort William.
Nairn,	Nairn.
Elgin or Moray,	Elgin, Forres, Fochabers.
Banff,	Banff, Cullen, Keith.
Aberdeen,	Aberdeen, Peterhead, Huntly.
Kincardine or Mearns,	Stonehaven, Laurencekirk.
Forfar or Angus,	Forfar, Dundee, Montrose.
Fife,	Cupar, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy.
Kinross,	Kinross.
Clackmannan,	Clackmannan, Alloa, Dollar.
Perth,	Perth, Culross, Kincardine, Crieff
Argyll,	Inverary, Campbelton, Oban.
Bute,	Rothesay, Brodick.
Dunbarton or Lennox,	Dunbarton, Helensburgh.
Stirling,	Stirling, Falkirk, Grangemouth.
Linlithgow or West Lothian,	Linlithgow, Queensferry, Bathgate.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Edinburgh or Mid Lothian,	Edinburgh, Leith, Dalkeith.
Haddington or East Lothian,	Haddington, Dunbar, N. Berwick
Berwick or Merse,	Greenlaw, Lauder, Dunse, Coldstream.
Roxburgh or Teviotdale,	Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose.
Selkirk,	Selkirk, Galashiels.
Peebles or Tweeddale,	Peebles, Inverleithen.
Lanark or Clydesdale,	Lanark, Glasgow, Hamilton.
Renfrew,	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock.
Ayr,	Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock.
Dumfries,	Dumfries, Annan, Moffat.
Kirkcudbright or East Galloway,	Kirkcudbright, New Galloway.
Wigtown or West Galloway,	Wigtown, Stranraer, Port Patrick.

IRELAND,

Is bounded N. W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. It contains 31,874 square miles, and the population amounts to about eight millions.

Ireland is divided into four Provinces,—Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster; which are sub-divided into 32 Counties:—

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Donegal,	Lifford, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Letter Kenny
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Coleraine, Newtonlimavady.
Antrim,	Carrickfergus, Belfast, Lisburn, Antrim
Tyrone,	Omagh, Dungannon, Strabane.
Down,	Downpatrick, Newry, Dromore, Newtonards.
Armagh,	Armagh, Lurgan.
Monaghan,	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen.
Cavan,	Cavan, Cootehill, Belturbet.
IN LEINSTER.	
Longford,	Longford, Granard.
West Meath,	Mullingar, Athlone, Kilbeggan.
East Meath,	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Louth,	Drogheda, Dundalk, Louth.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Dublin,	Dublin, Balbriggan, Kingstown.
Wicklow,	Wicklow, Arklow, Bray.
Kildare,	Athy, Naas, Kildare, Maynooth.
King's County,	Philipstown, Birr, Tullamore, Banagher.
Queen's County,	Maryborough, Portarlington, Mountrath.
Carlow,	Carlow, Tullow.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Callan, Thomastown.
Wexford,	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
	IN CONNAUGHT.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-shannon—Leitrim, Manor—Hamilton.
Sligo,	Sligo.
Mayo,	Castlebar, Ballinrobe, Ballina, Westport.
Roscommon,	Roscommon, Athlone. Boyle, Elphin.
Galway,	Galway, Loughrea, Tuam, Ballinasloe.
	IN MUNSTER.
Tipperary,	Clonmel, Cashel, Tipperary, Roscrea.
Clare,	Ennis, Clare, Kilrush.
Limerick,	Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle.
Kerry,	Tralee, Dingle, Killarney.
Cork,	Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, Youghal, Mallow, Fermoy, Cove, Charleville.
Waterford,	Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, Tallow.

The Chief Islands belonging to Great Britain are the Orkneys, and Shetland Isles, the Hebrides or Western Isles, the Isles of Man, Anglesea, Wight, Scilly, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.

In the Baltic are Zealand and Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gotaland, Aland, Oland, Dago and Oesel.

In the Mediterranean, Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Malta, Cefalonia, Zante, Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Islands in the Archipelago.

The Chief Mountains in Europe are the Dofrine or Dofrafield Mountains, between Norway and Sweden; the Uralian Mountains in Russia; Carpathian Mountains between Poland and Hungary; Pyrenees between France and Spain; the Alps which surround the north of Italy; the Peak in Derbyshire, England; Snowden in Wales; the Cheviot hills in Scotland; and Mourne Mountains in Ireland. The burning mountains are Vesuvius, near Naples; Etna in Sicily; and Hecla, in the cold isle of Iceland. Mont Blanc, a peak of the Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea.

The Seas are, the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the

English Channel, St. George's Channel, the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea and the Archipelago.

The LAKES are those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Wener and Wettern in Sweden; and the lakes of Geneva and Constance on the borders of Switzerland.

The BAYS, GULFS, &c. are the Bay of Biscay, Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, Gulfs of Venice and Lepanto.

The STRAITS are those of Dover, Gibraltar, Bonifacio, Messina, and Kaffa, Dardanelles and Constantinople.

The RIVERS are the Thames and Severn in England; the Forth and Tay in Scotland; the Shannon in Ireland; the Elbe in Saxony; Rhine between France and Germany; Seine and Rhone in France; the Tagus in Portugal and Spain; Po and Tiber in Italy; the Weisel or Vistula in Poland; Wolga and Don in Russia; and the Danube, which flows from Germany to the Black Sea.

ASIA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by Europe, the Black Sea, Archipelago, Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and Red Sea; S. by the Indian Ocean; and E. by the Pacific Ocean.

The superficial area, including the islands, has been estimated at 20,000,000 square miles; and its population at 460,000,000.

Asia is, therefore, the most populous quarter of the globe. It is here the first man was created—the patriarchs lived—the law was given to Moses—and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed. In Asia the promulgation of Christianity was first made, and from thence the light of the Gospel was diffused over the whole world; and almost all the laws, arts and sciences had here their origin. The countries which it contains are:—

Countries.	*Chief Towns.*
Turkey in Asia, - - - - -	Smyrna, Aleppo, Damascus, Bagdad.
Arabia, - - - - -	Mecca, Medina, Mocha.
Persia, - - - - -	Teheran, Ispahan.
Afghanistan, - - - - -	Cabul, Candahar, Herat.
Hindostan, - - - - -	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Benares
Eastern Peninsula, - - -	Ava, Aracan, Bankok.
China, - - - - -	Pekin, Nankin, Canton.
Thibet, - - - - -	Lassa.
Chinese Tartary, - - - -	Cashgar, Yarkand, Maimatchin.
Independent Tartary, - -	Bokhara, Samarcand.
Asiatic Russia, - - - - -	Tobolsk, Astracan.
Japan, - - - - -	Jeddo, Miaco, Nangasaki.

The CHIEF ISLANDS in Asia are, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Cyprus, Celebes, Japan Islands, Philippine Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia or New Holland, and New Zealand.

The MOUNTAINS are the Himmaleh Mountains, the highest in the

world, being 27,700 feet above the level of the sea—Caucasus, Ararat, Taurus, Lebanon; Sinai and Horeb.

The SEAS and GULFS are the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal, Chinese Sea, Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Ochotsk, Sea of Kamtschatka, Caspian Sea, and Sea of Aral.

STRAITS.—Babelmandel, Ormus, Malacca Sunda, Macassar, Behring.

CAPES.—Severo, Baba, Comorin, Negrais, Romania, Cambodia Lopatka, and East Cape.

RIVERS.—Oby, Yenisei, Lena, Amur, Hoang-ho, Yang-tse-kiang Maykaung, Irrawady, Ganges, Brahmapootra, Indus, Euphrates Tigris, Oxus, Jaxartes.

LAKES.—Baikal, Balkash or Palkati

AFRICA,

Has always been in a state of barbarism, if we except Egypt and Carthage. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean; W. by the Atlantic; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The superficial area has been estimated at 11,000,000 square miles; and its population at 70 millions.

The following are the principal African nations:—

Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Countries.*	*Capitals.*
Morocco, ...	Morocco.	Biledulgerid, . .	Dara.
Fez, ...	Fez.	Zaara, ...	Tegessa.
Algiers, ...	Algiers.	Nubia, . . .	Dongola.
Tunis, ...	Tunis.	Abyssinia, . . .	Gondar.
Negroland, . . .	Madinga.	Abex, ...	Suaquam.
Guinea, ...	Cape Coast.	Ajan, ...	Brava.
Egypt, ...	Cairo.	Zanguebar . .	Melinda.
Tripoli, ...	Tripoli.	Mozambique, . .	Mozambique
Barca, ...	Barca.	Terra-de-Natal .	.....

and the Cape of Good Hope, on the southern point of Africa.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic are the Azores or Western Isles, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and the Cape Verd Isles. In the Gulf of Guinea are St. Thomas, Anabon, Prince's Isle, and Fernando Po; and more distant are St. Matthew, Ascension, and St. Helena. To the east of Africa are Madagascar, Isle of France, Bourbon, the Comora Isle, Admirante and Mahe Isles; and Zocotra and Babelmandel, near the Red Sea.

MOUNTAINS.—Atlas to the north-east of Africa, which is the highest, being 11,980 feet above the level of the Sea;—the Mountains of the Moon in Ethiopia, and the Mountains of Sierre Leone.

GULFS, &c.—Gulf of Guinea; Table and Saldana Bays, Channel of the Mozambique.

Capes.—Bon, Spartel, Cantin, Geer, Nun, Bojador, Blanco, Verde Roxo, Mesurado, Palmas, Lopez, Formosa, Negro, Voltas, Good Hope, Agulhas, Corrientes, Delgado, Guardafui.

Rivers.—The Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, Congo o Zaire, Coanza, Orange, Zambezi.

Lakes.—Tchad, Dembea, and Maravi.

AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by the Pacific Ocean S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The superficial area has been estimated at 15,000,000 square miles, and its population at 40 millions. It was discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the year 1492. This continent is divided by the Isthmus of Panama into two great parts, namely, North and South America.

NORTH AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by the Pacific Ocean S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from 7° 30′ to 74° N. lat. and from 55° 30′ to 168° W. long., being in length from N. to S. 4500 miles and in breadth, from the E. of Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Columbia River, nearly 3000 miles. The superficial area has been estimated at 8,000,000 square miles, and its population at 27 millions.

The divisions of North America, are, 1st. *Russian Territory*, 2. *British America;* 3. *United States;* 4. *Mexico and Guatimala*, 5. *West India Islands;* 6. *Greenland.*

Its Islands, beside the West Indies, are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Bermudas, Aleutian Islands, Queen Charlotte's Isles, Vancouver Island, North Georgian Islands, Cockburn Island, Southampton Island.

Lakes.—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Mistassin, Champlain, Nicaragua.

Rivers.—Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Arkansas, Red River, Rio, Colorado, Rio del Norté, Columbia, Mackenzie.

Bays, Gulfs, and Straits.—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet, Coronation Gulf, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Chesapeak Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Florida Channel, Bay of Campeachy, Bay of Honduras, Gulf of California; Nootka Sound, Barrow's Strait, Strait of the Fury and Hecla.

Capes.—Farewell, Chidley, Charles, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Tancha, St. Lucas, Prince of Wales, Icy Cape.

Mountains.—Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Mount St. Elias, Mount Fair-weather, the Mountains of Mexico.

THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY,

Consists of the extreme north western region of America, and a narrow tract of coast extending to 55° N lat.—It is bounded N. by

ne Northern Ocean; W. and S. by the North Pacific; and E. by Bri sh America. Population 50,000.

BRITISH AMERICA.

is bounded N. by Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, W. by the Russian Territory. S. by the United States; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is estimated to contain 2,360,000 square miles, and the population is about 2 millions.

Divisions.	*Chief Towns.*
Hudson's Bay Territories, including Labrador,	York Fort, Nain.
Canada West,	Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Bytown, Cornwall. Hamilton, Niagara, and London.
Canada East,	Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke.
New Brunswick, - - - - - - -	Fredericton, St. John.
Nova Scotia, - - - - - - - -	Halifax, Annapolis, Pictou.

Islands.	*Chief Towns.*
Newfoundland, - - - - - - -	St. John.
Cape Breton, - - - - - - -	Sidney.
Prince Edward, - - - - - - -	Charlotte Town.
Bermudas, - - - - - - - -	St. George.

Anticosti, Southampton, North Georgian Islands.

Capes.—Rosier, Sable, Canso, Breton, Ray, Race, Charles, Chidley.

Bays, &c.—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Hudson's Straits, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Coronation Gulf, Barrows' Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet.

Lakes.—Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Mistassin, Nipissing, Simcoe, and Rice Lake.

Rivers.—St. Lawrence, and Ottawa, St. John, Niagara, Coppermine, Mackenzie, Nelson, Columbia.

THE UNITED STATES,

Are bounded N. by British America; W. by the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. They contain 2,257,300 square miles. Population about 13,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 are slaves.

DIVISIONS.

Northern States.	*Capitals.*
Maine, - - - - - - - - - - - -	Augusta.
New Hampshire, - - - - - - - -	Concord.
Vermont, - - - - - - - - - - -	Montpelier
Massachusetts, - - - - - - - - -	Boston.
Rhode Island, - - - - - - - - -	Providence.
Connecticut, - - - - - - - - -	Hartford.

Middle States.	*Capitals.*
New-York,	Albany.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg.
New-Jersey,	Trenton.
Delaware,	Dover.
Southern States.	
Maryland,	Annapolis.
Virginia,	Richmond.
District of Columbia,	WASHINGTON
North Carolina,	Raleigh.
South Carolina,	Columbia.
Georgia,	Milledgeville.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa.
Western States.	
Ohio,	Columbus.
Indiana,	Indianapolis.
Illinois,	Vandalia.
Missouri,	Jefferson.
Kentucky,	Frankfort.
Tennessee,	Nashville.
Mississippi,	Jackson.
Louisiana,	New Orleans.
Arkansas,	Little Rock.
Michigan,	Detroit.
Territories not yet erected into States.	
Florida,	Tallahassee.
Wisconsin,	———
North-West Missouri,	———
Western Territories,	———

ISLANDS.—Rhode, Long, Staten, Nantucket.

BAYS.—Penobscot, Massachusetts, Delaware, Chesapeak, Long Island Sound, Florida Channel.

CAPES.—Ann, Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Fear, Lookout Tancha or Sable Point.

MOUNTAINS.—Alleghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Ozark Mountains.

LAKES.—Michigan, Champlain, the southern shores of some of the Lakes of Canada, Pontchartrain.

RIVERS.—Mississippi with its tributaries, Missouri, Arkansas, Red River, Ohio, Wabash, Tennessee, Illinois, St. Peters, St. Croix, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, Savannah.

MEXICO AND GUATIMALA,

Are bounded N. by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the United States, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Mexico contains 1,640,000 square

miles, and Guatimala 184,000. Population of Mexico 7,500 000,—of Guatimala, 1,650,000.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

Are situate in the Atlantic Ocean, between N. and S. America. They contain about 72,500 square miles, and a population of 2,600,000, of whom only 460,000 are whites.

These Islands are called the West Indies, from the following circumstance:—Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, proposed to sail to the East Indies by a western course; but instead of reaching Asia, as he intended, he found America: still he was persuaded that those Islands were the western part of India; and before a sufficient number of voyages could be accomplished to convince him of his error, he died. From this mistaken notion of his, the islands acquired the name of West Indies.

GREENLAND,

Is an extensive region which lies between Baffin's Bay and the Northern Ocean; from Cape Farewell, in lat. 60° it stretches northward indefinitely towards the Pole.

SOUTH AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Isthmus of Panama and the Caribbean Sea; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic. The superficial area has been estimated at 7,000,000 square miles, and its population at 13,000,000.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The Earth in shape resembles an orange, being nearly round. It is more than twenty-four thousand miles round, and eight thousand through; and is ninety-five millions of miles from the sun.

The Equator is a great circle, which divides the earth into two equal parts, at an equal distance from each pole; and it is so called, because, when the sun is in this circle, the days and nights are equal to all the inhabitants of the earth.

The poles are two points of the earth opposite to each other, the one called north, and the other south. These points are only imaginary, as are also the circles. All parts of the earth, with respect to their situations, are either to the north or south of the equator; and the distance of places is counted from it towards the north or south pole. The poles are ninety degrees from the equator; half a circle is 180 degrees; and a whole circle, whether great or small, is 360 degrees.

The tropics are two lesser circles, called Cancer and Capricorn. The tropic of Cancer is 23½ degrees north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn 23½ south of the equator.

The polar circles are two lesser circles, called Arctic and Antarctic the arctic or north polar circle is 66½ degrees from the equator, an the antarctic or south polar circle is the same distance south of th equator. The polar circles are also 23½ degrees from the poles.

The ecliptic is a great circle described by the sun in the space of year. It surrounds the globe between the two tropics, and crosse the equator at two opposite points.

All lines drawn from one pole to the other are called meridians When the sun comes to the meridian of a place, it is then noon o mid-day at that place. We may imagine as many meridians as w please, for every place has a meridian. The meridian or line drawi from north to south over Greenwich, in England, is called the first o fixed meridian.

There are two horizons; one called the sensible or visible, and th other the rational horizon. Then sensible horizon is the boundary o our sight, being that circle where the sky and earth seem to meet. Th rational horizon cuts the earth into two equal parts, and is parallel t the sensible horizon. The poles of the horizon are called Zenith an Nadir; the zenith point is that part directly over head; and the nadi is that point opposite to it under our feet.

A degree in a great circle contains 60 geographical or 69½ English miles, but the admeasurement of a less circle varies according as i approaches towards the poles.

A mile in geography is called a minute. Fifteen degrees make a an hour of time.

Places on the earth are distinguished by their situations, which are found by their latitude and longitude. The latitude of a place is it distance north or south of the equator. If it be on the north side of the equator, it is said to be in the north latitude; if on the south side it is south latitude. All places on the earth are either in north or south latitude, except at the equator where there is no latitude. Because latitude begins there. The greatest latitude a place can have is 9 degrees, and there are only two places that have so much, which are the poles. Upon a map the latitude is found at the sides; if i increases upwards, it is north; if downwards, it is south.

Longitude is the distance of a place from the first meridian to the east or west. If it be on the east side, it is east longitude, &c. The greatest longitude a place can have is 180 degrees, which is one half of the circumference of the globe. Longitude is found upon a map at the top and bottom. The degrees of longitude are not equal, like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline towards the poles. Hence, in 60 degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree upon the equator, and so in proportion for the rest.

Zones are certain spaces that encompass the earth like a girdle these are five in number, namely, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid or frozen zones. The torrid zone includes all that part of the earth which is situated between the tropics. The temperate zones

include all those parts of the earth which are situated between the tropics and polar circles. The frigid zones are situated between the polar circles, extending round each pole, and are called frigid or frozen from the rays of the sun falling so very obliquely in those parts, which renders them excessively cold.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of expressing our thoughts clearly and correctly, and is divided into four parts, namely, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography is the art of writing words with the proper and necessary letters.

Etymology treats of the properties and derivation of words.

Syntax teaches us to place our words properly together in sentences.

Prosody teaches us the art of accenting and pronouncing words with propriety.

Grammar is composed of letters, syllables, words, and sentences.

Of the parts of Speech.

There are in English nine sorts of words, namely, the Substantive, the Article, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

Of the Article.

An article is a word used before substantives, to denote their signification; as *a* man, *the* man. There are two articles *a* (or *an*) and *the*; *an* is only used before a vowel, and a silent *h*; as *an* egg, *an* hour; if *h* be sounded, *a* only is to be used; as *a* hand, *a* heart. *The* is to be used before either vowels or consonants; as *the* egg, *the* hour, *the* boy, *the* girl.

A or *an* is called indefinite, because it does not determine what particular thing is meant; as *a* man, *an* hour; meaning any man, any hour.

The is called definite, as it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant; as there goes *the* man with *the* wood, meaning some particular man and wood alluded to, or that were spoken of before.

Of Substantives.

A substantive is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *Kingston*, *man*, *goodness*. A substantive may be known by prefixing the words "*I speak of*," and whatever word then completes the sense is a substantive, as, *I speak of* goodness, wisdom, gold.

Substantives are divided into proper and common. A proper name

or substantive is that which is appropriated to an individual of a kind; as, *James*, *Toronto*, *St. Lawrence*. A substantive common is that which belongs to all of a kind; as, *man*, *city*, *river*.—To substantives belong gender, number and case.

Of Gender.

Gender is the distinction of sex. There are four genders; masculine, feminine, common, and neuter. The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a *horse*, a *bull*. The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a *mare*, a *cow*. Such words as include both genders are of the common gender; as, *friend*, *parent*. Words which denote things of neither sex are of the neuter gender, as, *house*, *stone*, *happiness*.

There are three methods of shewing the difference of sex. 1st. By different words; as, *Boy*, *Girl*, &c. 2. By different terminations; as, *Governor*, *Governess*, &c. 3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being prefixed to the substantive; as, a *man-servant*, a *maid-servant*, &c. &c.

Number.

Number is the distinction of one from many. There are two numbers; the singular and plural. The singular speaks of one; as, a *boy*, a *book*. The plural speaks of more than one; as, *boys*, *books*. The plural number is generally formed by adding only *s* to the singular: but when the singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*. or *ss*, it is necessary to add *es*, as box, boxes, &c. Words that end in *f* and *fe* form their plural by changing these terminations into *ves*; as, *calf*, *calves*, &c. The following words are exceptions, as they form their plural regularly by adding only *s*; namely, *hoof*, *roof*, *grief*, *dwarf*, *mischief*, *handkerchief*, *relief*. Substantives that end in *y* form their plural by changing the *y* into *ies*, if it be preceded by a consonant; as, fly, *flies*, key, *keys*. The words *child*, *man*, *woman*, *ox*, *brother*, form their plural by making the termination *en*; as, child, *children*; man, *men*, &c. Some words are used alike in both numbers; as, *deer*, *sheep*, *swine*, and we distinguish the singular from the plural in these words by putting the article *a* or the number *one* before the singular; as, *a* deer, *one* deer; *a* sheep, *one* sheep. Some words have no singular; as, *ashes*, *tongs*, &c., and others no plural; as, *wheat*, *gold*, &c. Some are very irregularly formed; as goose, *geese*; tooth, *teeth*, &c. The following form the plural by the difference of their termination; as,

sing.	*plu.*	*sing.*	*plu*
Basis,	*Bases.*	Erratum,	*Errata*
Crisis,	*Crises.*	Genius,	*Genii.*
Diæresis,	*Diæreses*,	Radius,	*Radii.*
Emphasis,	*Emphases.*	Stratum,	*Strata.*

Of Case.

Case signifies the situation of a substantive. There are four cases; namely, the nominative, the genitive, the accusative, and the vocative. The nominative case represents the being or thing that acts, and

comes before the verb; as in "James loves play" where *James* is the nominative case.

The genitive case implies property or possession, and has for its sign the preposition *of;* as, "the love *of* God," or it has an apostrophe, with the letter *s* coming after it; as, "God's love." The apostrophic *s* is omitted when the singular ends in *ss;* as, "for goodness' and righteousness' sake." When several names are coupled together in the genitive case, the apostrophic *s* is joined to the last only, and understood at the rest; as, "*John, James,* and *Robert'* house."

The accusative case generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "I love James," "James is *in* school."—The vocative case is known by calling or speaking to; as, "James, come here." *James* is in the vocative case. The vocative case is perhaps necessary; because it is the case in which every person speaks. Every other connexion in which the substantive is placed, is formed by prepositions.

Parsing Exercise on the Article and Substantive.

An Apple. The Apple.

Why is *an* called indefinite?

Because it does not determine or point out what particular *apple* the meaning is *any* apple.

Why is *the* definite?

Because it defines or limits it to a particular one of the kind, signifying by *the* some apple referred to.

Why is *Apple* a substantive?

Because it is the name of a thing.

Why is a substantive *common?*

Because it expresses one of the whole kind; for *apple* is a name *common* to all apples.

Why is it in the neuter gender?

Because it is without life, or of neither sex.

Why is it in the nominative case?

Because it simply expresses the being or name of a thing.

Questions for Parsing.

Article.—What part of speech? What kind? Definite or indefinite? Why?

Substantive.—Common or proper? What gender? What number? What case? Why? Why is the apostrophic *s* omitted?

Of the Adjective.

An adjective is a word joined to a substantive to express its quality; as, "a *good* boy;" "a *bad* pen."

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the *positive, comparative,* and *superlative.* The positive is the first [illegible]

as, *good*, *wise*, *great*. The comparative degree increases or diminishes the positive in signification; as, *greater*, *smaller*; and is formed by adding *r* or *er*. The superlative degree increases or diminishes the the positive to the utmost; as, *largest*, *smallest*; and is formed by adding *st* or *est*. The comparative and superlative degrees are also formed by placing the adverbs *more* and *most* before the adjectives; as *more* pleasant, *most* pleasant. *More* and *most* are generally used before words of more than one syllable. Some adjectives of very common use are irregularly formed; as, *positive* good; *comparative* better; *superlative* best. All the adjectives have not the degrees of comparison, because their signification will not admit of them; as *all*, *several*, *some*, *one*, *two*, *first*, &c.

Adjectives sometimes stand by themselves, but then a substantive is always understood; as, "Do you ride the *white* or the *black*?" Here *horse* is understood to both. Thus the adjective signifies nothing by itself, and can convey no idea to the mind without a substantive, expressed or understood. By this an adjective may be readily distinguished.

Parsing Exercise on the Article, Adjective and Substantive.

A good boy.

Why is *good* an adjective?

Because it has no substance of its own, and is dependent on, and inherent in, the substantive *boy*, denoting a peculiar property which belongs to him.

Why is it in the positive degree?

Because it is the adjective simply expressed, without any comparison.

Questions for Parsing.

Article, as before.

Substantive, as before.

Adjective.—What degree of comparison? and why?

Pronouns.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or substantive, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, "the man is merry *he* laughs, *he* sings." There are three kinds of pronouns; the personal, the relative, and the adjective. To pronouns belong number, person, gender, and case. Pronouns have two numbers, the singular and the plural, the same as substantives; as, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*; *we* *ye*, *they*. Personal pronouns have three persons in each number, viz.

Singular.	*Plural*
I, is the first person.	*We*, is the first person.
Thou or *you*, the second person.	*Ye* or *you*, the second person
He, *she*, or *it*, the third person.	*They*, the third person.

Pronouns have three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter, but they have respect only to the third person singular, *he*, *she*, *it*. *He*, is masculine; *she*, is feminine; *it*, is neuter. There are three cases in pronouns; the nominative, the genitive, and the accusative; as, *He* is the nominative case; *His* is the genitive; and *Him* is the accusative.

Personal pronouns are thus declined:—

Person.	*case.*	*singular.*	*plural.*
First.	*Nom.*	I,	we,
	Gen	mine,	ours,
	Acc.	me.	us.
Second.	*Nom.*	thou,	you.
	Gen.	thine,	yours,
	Acc.	thee.	you.
Third, *Mas.*	*Nom.*	he,	they,
	Gen.	his,	theirs,
	Acc.	him.	them.
Third, *Fem.*	*Nom.*	she,	they,
	Gen.	hers,	theirs,
	Acc.	her.	their.
Third, *Neuter.*	*Nom.*	it,	they,
	Gen.	its,	theirs.
	Acc.	it.	them.

A relative pronoun is that which relates or answers to some preceding word or phrase, called the antecedent. The relative pronouns are, *he*, *that*, *who* and *which*; as, "the boy is good *who* attends to the advice of his parents." The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *what*, and *which*, being those which are made use of in asking a question, as, "*Who* is there?" "*What* are you doing?" "*Which* is the book?"

The difference between the nature of a relative pronoun, and an interrogative is this, that the relative has reference to a subject which is antecedent, definite, and known; but the interrogative has reference to a subject which is subsequent, indefinite, and unknown, and which is expressed and ascertained in the answer. *Who* is used when we speak of persons only; as, "*who* will instruct me:" *which* when we speak of persons or things; as, "*which* is the boy?" *That* sometimes supplies the place of *who* and *which*; as, "he *that* acts wisely deserves praise;" and "the boy *that* is diligent is rewarded." *Who* is of both numbers, and is thus declined:—

Nom. who. *Gen.* whose. *Acc.* whom.

Adjective pronouns partake of the nature of both pronoun and adjective, and are divided into four sorts; namely, the possessive, the distributive, the demonstrative, and the indefinite.

The possessive pronouns are, *my*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *its*, *our*

ours, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*, and they are called possessive, because they relate to property or possession. *My*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your* and *their*, are joined to a substantive; as "*my* book," "*your* pen." *Mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, and *theirs*, are used without a substantive, which is, however, understood though not expressed; as, "this book is *mine*," "this pen is *thine*."

The distributive pronouns are, *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*; and are so called because they relate to person or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly; as, "*each* of his companions:" "*every* person must account for himself." "I have not seen *either* of them;" "have you seen *neither* of my comrades?"

The demonstrative pronouns particularly point out the subject to which they relate; as, "*this* is real munificence, *that* is by no means so." *This* refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant; as, "this tree is higher than *that*." *This* indicates the latter or last mentioned; *that* the former or first mentioned; as, "an army, as well as a fleet, is necessary to the security of a state; *this* from attacks by sea, *that* from those by land." *This* makes *these* in the plural; and *that* makes *those*.

Indefinite pronouns are those which express their subjects in a general and indefinite manner; as, "*some* men are virtuous, *others* vicious." The following are of this kind; *some*, *other*, *any*, *one*, *all*, *such*, &c. Of these pronouns, *one* and *other* alone are varied; as, *one*, *one's*; *other*, *other's*.

Of Verbs.

A verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer; as, I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*. A verb may be known by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or by placing the word *to* before it; as, I *write*, you *play*, they *toil*; or *to* write, *to* play, *to* toil. There are three sorts of verbs, the active or transitive, the neuter or intransitive, and the passive.

An active or transitive verb is so called, because the action passes to some object; as, "*I love virtue*." Here *I* is the agent, *love* the verb, and *virtue* the object.

A verb neuter or intransitive is that which may denote an action or not, but it has no effect upon any thing beyond the agent; as, *I sit*, *I walk*. A verb neuter may be known from a verb active by putting the pronoun *it* to the verb, and if it make sense, it is active, but otherwise *neuter*; for a verb neuter will not take a substantive after it.

A verb passive is that which expresses bearing or suffering, as it declares what is suffered by the nominative or person before it; and necessarily implies an *agent* or *actor*, either expressed or understood, as, "you are punished by John." Here *John* is the agent or actor, *are punished* the passive verb, so called because its nominative case *you* is the passive subject, or that which receives the action.

Verbs with regard to their inflection, are divided into regular, irregular, and defective. A regular verb forms its tenses and participles

according to the usual modes. Irregular verbs are those which borrow their tenses and participles from other verbs; or form them contrary to the usual mode. Defective verbs are those which are only used in some of their moods and tenses; as, *am, can, will*, &c. An auxiliary verb is one that is put before another verb to denote the time, or signify the mood, or manner of a verb. They are *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must* which have no variation. To verbs belong number, person, mood, and tense

Of the Participle.

A participle is a certain form of the verb, and partakes of the nature both of the verb and the adjective. There are three participles; the present, which ends in *ing;* the perfect, which ends in *ed;* and the compound perfect; as, *loving, loved, having loved.*

Number and Person.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural; as, *I write we write;* and in each number three persons; as,

	singular.	*plural.*
First person - - - - - -	I write,	We write,
Second Person - - - - -	Thou writest,	You write,
Third person - - - - -	He writes.	They write.

Of Moods.

Moods signify the various ways of expressing our intentions. There are five moods; the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive.*

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "I learn, I do not learn," or else it asks a question; as, "dost thou learn? dost thou not learn?"

The imperative mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or forbids; as "Fear God; honour the King; love your neighbour as yourself."

The potential mood expresses a thing as possible, and implies liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "I may love, it may rain, I can ride, he should learn."

The subjunctive mood implies a condition, will, or supposition; and commonly depends upon another verb, and is also preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood; as, "I will go, though you chide me." "Were he good, he would be happy;" that is, "if he were good," &c.

The infinitive mood expresses a thing in a general, and indeterminate manner, without any distinction of number or person: as, "to act, to speak, to be feared." This mood is known by the preposition *to* coming before the verb; as, "to love."

Of Tense.

Tense signifies the distinction of time, which consists of six varia-

tions; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *first* and *second* future.

The present tense represents an action or event as passing at the time when it is mentioned; as, "I *write*, I do *write*, or I *am writing*." *Do*, *am*, with their inflections, are the signs of this tense.

The imperfect tense represents an action as passed indeterminately, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past; as, "I *loved* her for the sweetness of her mind." "She was playing on the piano when I *saw* her." The signs are *did* and *was*, with their inflections.

The perfect tense not only refers to what is passed, but also has an allusion to the present time; as, "I *have learned* my lesson;" "I *have learned* the lesson that was recommended to me."

The pluperfect tense represents a thing not only completely finished, but also as finished prior to some other time specified in the sentence; as, "I *had learned* my lesson before you *came* in." Its signs are *had* and *had been*, with their inflections.

The first future tense represents the action as yet to come, definitely or indefinitely, that is, with or without respect to the precise time; as, "the sun will rise to morrow at *five o'clock*," definitely; "the sun will rise *to-morrow*," indefinitely. This tense is known by the signs *shall* or *will*, or *shall be*, or *will be*.

The second future represents the action to be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I *shall* have finished my writing at or before twelve o'clock." *Shall have* and *will have been*, are the signs of this tense.

Conjugation.

The conjugation of a verb is the method of varying it through all the persons, numbers, moods and tenses. The variation of the active verb is called the active voice; that of the passive verb, the passive voice.

The auxiliary and active verb *to have* is conjugated in the following manner:—

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Pers. Sing.	*Pers. Plu.*
1. I have,	1. We have,
2. Thou hast,	2. Ye *or* you have,
3. He, she, *or* it hath *or* has.	3. They have.

Imperfect Tense.

1. I had,	1. We had,
2. Thou hadst,	2. Ye *or* you had,
3. He, &c. had.	3. They had.

Perfect Tense.

Pers Sing.	*Pers. Plu.*
1. I have had,	1. We have had,
2. Thou hast had,	2. Ye *or* you have had,
3. He has had.	3. They have had.

Pluperfect Tense.

1. I had had,	1. We had had,
2. Thou hadst had,	2. Ye *or* you had had.
3. He had had.	3. They had had.

First Future Tense.

1. I shall *or* will have.	1. We shall *or* will have,
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have,	2. Ye *or* you shall or will have
3 He shall *or* will have.	3. They shall *or* will have.

Second Future Tense.

1. I shall have had,	1. We shall have had,
2. Thou wilt have had,	2. Ye *or* you will have had,
3 He will have had.	3. They will have had.

Query. What is the indicative mood? (Repeat the definition.)

Imperative Mood.

1. Let me have,	1. Let us have,
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have,	2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have
3. Let him have.	3. Let them have.

What is the imperative mood?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

1. I may *or* can have,	1. We may *or* can have,
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have,	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have.
3. He may *or* can have.	3. They may *or* can have.

Imperfect Tense.

Pers. *Sing.*

1. I might, could, would *or* should have,
2. Thou mighst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have,
3. He. might, could, would *or* should have.

Pers. *Plu.*

1. We might, could, would *or* should have,
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have,
3. They might, could, would *or* should have.

Perfect Tense.

Pers.	*Sing.*	*Pers.*	*Plu.*
1.	I may *or* can have had,	1.	We may *or* can have had,
2.	Thou mayst *or* canst have had,	2.	Ye *or* you may or can have had,
3	He may *or* can have had.	3.	They may *or* can have had.

Pluperfect Tense.

Pers. *Sing.*

1. I might, could, would *or* should have had,
2. Thou mighst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have had,
3. He might, could, would *or* should have had.

Pers. *Plu.*

1. We might, could, would *or* should have had,
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have had,
3. They might, could, would *or* should have had.

What is the potential mood?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pers.	*Sing.*	*Pers.*	*Plu.*
1.	If I have,	1.	If we have,
2.	If you have,	2.	If ye *or* you have,
3.	If he have,	3.	If they have.

What is the subjunctive mood?

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, to have. *Perfect*, to have had. *Future*, to be about to have

What is the infinitive mood?

PARTICIPLES.

Present or active - - - -	Having,
Perfect or passive - - - -	Had,
Compound perfect - - - -	Having had.

Of the Conjugation of Regular Verbs.

ACTIVE.

Verbs active are called regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed* or *d*, only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Perf. Part.*
I learn,	I learned,	Learned
I love,	I loved,	Loved

A regular verb active is conjugated in the following manner:—

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pers.	*Sing.*	*Pers.*	*Plu.*
1.	I love,	1.	We love,
2.	Thou lovest,	2.	Ye *or* you love,
3.	He, she *or* it loveth *or* loves	3.	They love.

Imperfect Tense.

1.	I loved,	1.	We loved,
2.	Thou lovedst,	2.	Ye *or* you loved,
3.	He loved.	3.	They loved.

Perfect Tense.

1.	I have loved,	1.	We have loved,
2.	Thou hast loved,	2.	Ye *or* you have loved,
3.	He has loved.	3.	They have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

1.	I had loved,	1.	We had loved,
2.	Thou hadst loved,	2.	Ye *or* you had loved,
3.	He had loved.	3.	They had loved.

First Future Tense.

1.	I shall *or* will love,	1.	We shall *or* will love,
2.	Thou shalt *or* wilt love,	2.	Ye *or* you shall *or* will love,
3.	He shall *or* will love.	3.	They shall *or* will love.

Second Future Tense.

1.	I shall have loved,	1.	We shall have loved,
2.	Thou wilt have loved,	2.	Ye *or* you will have loved,
3.	He will have loved.	3.	They will have loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	Let me love,	1.	Let us love,
2.	Love thou, *or* do thou love,	2.	Love ye *or* you *or* do ye love,
3.	Let him love.	3.	Let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

1.	I may *or* can love,	1.	We may *or* can love,
2.	Thou mayst *or* canst love,	2.	Ye *or* you may *or* can love,
3.	He may *or* can love.	3.	They may *or* can love.

Imperfect Tense.

Pers.	*Sing.*
1.	I might, could, would *or* should love,
2.	Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst love
3.	He might, could, would *or* should love.

Pers.	*Plu.*
1.	We might, could, would *or* should love,
2.	Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should love,
3.	They might, could, would *or* should love.

Perfect Tense.

Pers.	*Sing.*	*Pers.*	*Plu.*
1.	I may *or* can have loved,	1.	We may *or* can have loved,
2.	Thou mayst *or* canst have loved,	2.	Ye *or* you may *or* can have loved
3.	He may *or* can have loved.	3.	They may *or* can have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Pers.	*Sing.*
1.	I might, could, would *or* should have loved,
2.	Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have loved,
3.	He might, could, would *or* should have loved.

Pers.	*Plu.*
1.	We might, could, would *or* should have loved,
2.	Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have loved,
3.	They might, could, would *or* should have loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense - -	To love,
Perfect - - -	To have loved,
Future - - -	To be about to love.

PARTICIPLES.

Present or active - -	Loving,
Perfect or passive - -	Loved,
Compound perfect - -	Having loved.

Conjugation of the Regular Verbs.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their passive participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb; as, from the verb "*to love*" is formed the passive, "*I am loved.*"

NOTE.—*The pupil should be taught to conjugate the passive verb "I am loved," &c. through all the moods and tenses.*

Irregular Verbs.

Irregular verbs differ from the regular in the formation of their *imperfect tense*, and their *perfect participle*; as,

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Perfect or Pass. Part.*
know,	knew,	known.

Irregular verbs are of various kinds. 1. Some have their present tense, imperfect tense, and passive participle the same; as,

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Perfect or Pass. Part.*
cast,	cast,	cast.
cut,	cut,	cut.

2. Some have their imperfect tense and perfect participle the same; as,

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Perfect or Pass. Part.*
send,	sent,	sent.
lend,	lent,	lent.

3. Some have their present tense, imperfect tense, and passive participle, all different; as,

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Perfect or Pass. Part.*
give,	gave,	given.
do	did,	done.

Conjugation of the irregular verb, to write.

TO WRITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pers. Sing.	*Pers. Plu.*
1. I write,	1. We write,
2. Thou writest,	2. Ye *or* you write,
3. He writes.	3. They write.

Imperfect Tense.

1. I wrote,	1. We wrote,
2. Thou wrotest,	2. Ye *or* you wrote,
3. He wrote.	3. They wrote.

NOTE.—*The following tenses in this mood, and all the tenses in the other moods, are conjugated the same as in verbs regular.*

Defective Verbs.

Defective verbs are those which can be used only in some of their moods and tenses; as,

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Perfect or Pass. Part.*
can	could	——
may	might	——
must	——	——
shall	should	——
will	would	——
ought	——	——

Impersonal Verbs,

Are those which are defective in point of person, and cannot be conjugated with any other nominative than the pronoun *it*, as in the following manner:—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense	It rains,
Imperfect or Past tense	It rained,
Future tense	It will rain.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Let it rain.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present	It may *or* can rain,
Past or Imperfect	It might *or* could rain

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present	If it rain,
Past or Imperfect	If it rained.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present	To rain,
Past	To have rained,
Future	To be about to rain.

PARTICIPLES.

Present	Raining,
Perfect	Rained,
Compound Perfect	Having rained.

Exercise in Parsing, on the Article, Adjective, Substantive, Pronoun and Verb.

1. I love him.
2. Let them stay.
3. Prepare your lessons.
4. You may be happy.
5. Keep your books clean.
6. The person whom I saw this morning is come
7. That picture is delightful.
8. Let us improve ourselves.
9. I am sincere.
10. Thou art respected.

Questions.

Article, Substantive, Adjective, as before.

Pronoun.—What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?

Verb.—What kind? Active, passive or neuter? Regular, irregular, or defective? Mood? Tense? Number? Person?—Why? If a participle, why? Active or passive?—From what verb derived?

I love him.

What part of speech is I? A pronoun.—Why? Because it is used instead of my own name.—What kind? Personal, because it relates to a person.—What case is I? The nominative.—Why? Because it comes before and governs the verb.—What part of speech is love? A verb.—How do you know it to be a verb? Because whatever word denotes *being*, *doing* or *suffering*, is a verb.—What kind? Active.—Why? Because it implies action, and takes an accusative after it. Is it transitive or intransitive? Transitive.—Why? Because the action passes over to some other person (or thing,) the subject of that action. Is *love* a regular or an irregular verb? A regular verb.—Why? Because its imperfect tense and perfect participle end in *ed*.—What mood? The indicative.—Why? Because it simply declares or affirms.—What tense? The present.—Why? Because it relates to the present moment.—What number? The singular.—Why? Because it speaks but of one.—What person? The first person.—Why? Because the person who speaks is always the first person; the person spoken to is the second person; and the person spoken of is the third.—What part of speech is *him?* A pronoun.—Of what sort? Personal.—Repeat the personal pronouns. *I, thou, &c.*—What person? Third person?—What gender? The masculine.—Why? Because it relates to the male kind.—What number? Singular; because it speaks but of one. What case? The accusative.—Why? Because it receives the action of the verb, and answers to the question *whom?* or *what?*—What voice, mood, tense, number, and person, is *love?* The active voice, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and the first person.

Of Adverbs.

An adverb is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to modify their actions or qualities; as, "he reads *well*, a *truly* good man, he writes *very correctly*."

Some adverbs have degrees of comparison like adjectives; as, *soon, sooner, soonest;* and those ending in *ly* are compared by *more* and *most;* as, *bravely, more bravely, most bravely.*

The adverbs most frequently used are those that relate to time place, number, order, quality, certainty, contingence, negation, explaining, separation, joining together, indication, interrogation, excess, defect, preference, likeness or equality, unlikeness or inequality, abatement and exclusion.

Those of time are; *now, to-day, yesterday*, &c. Of place; *where, here, there*, &c. Of number; *once, twice*, &c. Of order, *lastly, first,*

&c. Of quality; *well*, *ill*, &c. Of certainty; *truly*, *verily*, &c. O contingence; *haply*, *perchance*, &c. Of negation; *not*, *not at all*, &c Of explaining; *to wit*, *namely*, &c. Of separation; *apart*, *separately* &c. Of joining together; *generally*, *together*, &c. Of indication; *lo*, *behold*, &c. Of interrogation; *why*, *wherefore*, &c. Of excess *very*, *much*, &c. Of defect; *almost*, *little*, &c. Of preference; *rather*, *chiefly*, &c. Of likeness; *so*, *as*, *as if*, &c. Of unlikeness; *otherwise*, *else*, &c. Of abatement; *by degrees*, *scarcely*, &c. Of exclusion *only*, &c.

Prepositions.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show their relation, situation, or the reference between them, as, "he went *from* Peterboro', *through* Port Hope, *to* Cobourg."

The following are the principal prepositions, namely, *to*, *at*, *before*, *against*, *about*, *without*, *between*, *among*, *within*, *for*, *by*, *through*, *besides*, *except*, *after*, *since*, *until*, *behind*, *above*, *beyond*, *out*, *upon*, *over*, *of*, *unto*, *on*, *from*, *with*, *in*, *into*, &c. They are called prepositions, because they are generally placed before the words to which they refer; as, "The kingdom *of* heaven is prepared *for* the righteous."

Conjunctions.

A conjunction is used to connect sentences together, so as out of two to make but one sentence. It sometimes connects only words. There are two sorts of conjunctions, the copulative, and the disjunctive.

The conjunction copulative serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition; as, "you *and* I are healthy, *because* we are temperate." The conjunction disjunctive not only connects and continues the sentence, but also implies an opposition or difference of meaning; as, "Though I have often attempted to learn it, *yet* I cannot succeed."

The principal copulative conjunctions are, *and*, *if*, *because*, *that both*, *for*, *therefore*, *then*, *since*, *wherefore*. The principal disjunctive conjunctions are *yet*, *notwithstanding*, *but*, *then*, *though*, *either*, *or*, *as*, *unless*, *neither*, *nor*, *lest*, *nevertheless*.

That is sometimes a pronoun; *for* is sometimes a preposition; *as*, *then*, and *since*, are sometimes adverbs.

Corresponding conjunctions are such as answer to each other in the construction of a sentence; as, *Though* or *although* is answered by *yet*, or *nevertheless*. *Whether* and *either* are answered by *or*. *Neither* is answered by *nor*. *As* is answered by *so*. *So* is answered by *as* or *that*. For example—*Although* she is not young, *yet* she is handsome. *Whether* it were you *or* I. It was *either* this book *or* that. It was *neither* the one *nor* the other. It is *as* white *as* snow. *As* with the servant *so* with the master. It is *so* obvious *that* I need not mention it.

Interjections.

An interjection is a word denoting any sudden affection or emotion

of the mind, as, "*O, how delightful!*" The principal interjections are, *an! alas! O! fie! hush! hail! behold!*

Exercises in Parsing upon all the Parts of Speech.

Praise the Lord, O my soul! while I live will I sing praises unto my God, and while I have any being.

What part of speech is *praise?* A verb, for it denotes something to be done.—What mood is the verb in? The imperative, because it exhorts or commands.—What person? The second person singular, *praise thou*, or *do thou* praise.—What part of speech is *the?* A definite article.—Why is it definite? Because it points out a particular object—the adorable Creator.—What part of speech is *Lord?* Lord is here taken for the proper name of our great Creator and Preserver; it is of the singular number, because it speaks but of one; accusative case.—Why is it the accusative case? Because it follows the active verb *praise*, and answers to the word *whom* or *what*.—What part of speech is *O?* An interjection.—Why is it an interjection? Because it is inserted to express a sudden passion or emotion of the mind.—What part of speech is *my?* A possessive pronoun.—Why is it called possessive? Because it implies possession or property.—What part of speech is *soul?* A substantive common, of the second person, singular number, and the vocative case.—Why is it a substantive common? Because it belongs to all of a kind, for the vital or active principle of all mankind is called the soul.—How is it known to be in the vocative case? Because it is called or spoken to; hence it is also known to be in the second person, that is, *do thou praise*, or *raise up all thy affections to magnify his goodness.*—What part of speech is *while?* An adverb.—Of what sort? Of time, and is equivalent to *all the time.*—What part of speech is *I?* A pronoun personal, nominative case to *live*, first person (speaking of himself) singular number.—What part of speech is *live?* A verb neuter.—How do you know it to be a verb neuter? Because it merely expresses being, meaning, *As long as I exist will I praise the Lord.*—What mood? Indicative mood which affirms; first person, singular number, present tense.—*Will I sing*, or *I will sing? I*, as before; *will* auxiliary verb, sign of the future tense; *will sing* a compound verb, first future tense, indicative mood; active.—What part of speech is *praises?* A substantive common, neuter gender, plural number, accusative case, because it comes after the active verb *sing.*—What part of speech is *unto?* A preposition, shewing the relation of the two nouns, *praises* and *God.*—What case has a preposition after it? The accusative case. *My?* As before.—What part of speech is God? A substantive, (the same as Lord,) in the accusative case, being preceded by a preposition.—What part of speech is *and?* A copulative conjunction, because it joins. *While I?* The same as before.—What part of speech is *have?* A verb active; indicative mood, present tense, singular number. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb, but here it is a principal.—What part of speech is *any?* An adjective; one of those which do not admit of comparison.

Why is it an adjective? Because it modifies the noun, denoting a particular property belonging to it; moreover, as it has no substance of its own, it is dependent on, and inherent in the noun,-and will not stand without it, either expressed or understood.—What part of speech is *being?* A substantive abstract, signifying existence, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case.—How do you know it is in the accusative case? Because it follows *have*, and answers to the question *whom* or *what;* as, *while I have—what? Any being or existence.*

RULES IN SYNTAX.

1. Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb expressed or understood.

2. When a nominative case neither refers to a verb, nor is used in addressing, it is called *absolute;* as, the *door* being open, *I entered.*

3. The accusative case is governed either by a preposition or by verbs and participles used transitively; as, "with *me;* he hears *me*, loving *me.*"

4. The possessive case denotes the person or object of which some *quality* or *possession* is asserted; as, "*John's* industry, *Richard's* book;" *industry* is the quality of John, and *book* is the property of Richard.

5. The possession or quality is sometimes understood; as, "I called at the *bookseller's*," the possession *shop* being understood.

6. When possessives are connected by conjunctions, the apostrophic *'s* is annexed to the last only; as, "*David* and *Jonathan's* friendship." But when any words intervene, the *'s* is annexed to every possessive; as, "He had the *surgeon's* as well as *doctor's* advice."

7. When a clause of a sentence, beginning with a participle, is used to express one idea or circumstance, the noun, on which the circumstance depends, is put in the possessive case; as, "What is the reason of *William's dismissing his servant so hastily?*

8. When two nouns come together, signifying the *same person* or *thing*, the latter is in the same case as the former, by *apposition;* as "*Solomon* the *son* of David, was *king* of Israel." *Solomon, son,* and *king* signify the *same person*, and are therefore in the *same case.*

9. Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed, or understood; as, "*few* are happy," that is "*persons;*" "the *green*," that is, "*colour;*" "on the *contrary*," that is '*side.*"

10. The pronoun adjectives, which have a plural form, must agree in number with their nouns; as, *this* book, *these* books; *that* sort *those* sorts; *another* road, *other* roads.

11. Adjectives must not be applied as adverbs; as "*miserable poor*" instead of "*miserably* poor."

12. Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided; as, "*worser* conduct; the *most straitest* sect."

13. Adjectives that admit neither increase nor decrease of signification, cannot be compared; as, *right*, *true*, *universal*, *perfect*, *chief*, *circular*, *&c.*

14. Personal pronouns have the same construction as the nouns for which they stand.

15. Personal pronouns are not employed in the same part of a sentence as the noun which they represent; as, the king *he* is just.

16. The personal pronouns must not be used for *these* and *those*; as, "give me *them* books;" instead of "*those* books."

17. The genitive *its* is improperly used for *it is*; as, "*its* my book;" instead of "*it is* my book."

18. The neuter pronoun *it* is applied to nouns and pronouns, whatever may be their gender, or number; as, "*it is he*, *it is she*, *it is they*, *it is the books.*"

19. *Each*, *every*, *either*, agree with nouns, pronouns, and verbs of the singular number; *each follows his* own pursuit; *every* tree *is* known by *its* fruit.

20. *Either* is used improperly instead of *each*; "the King of England, and the King of France, sat *either* of them on his throne."

21. When two persons or things are spoken of in a sentence, and there is occasion to mention them again, *that* is used in reference to the former, and *this* in reference to the latter. "I prefer summer to winter; *that* is warm, *this* is cold."

22. Every relative relates to an antecedent expressed or understood, with which the relative must agree in person, gender, and number; *I who* speak, *thou who* lovest, the *dogs which* bark.

23. If a nominative does not come between the relative and verb, the relative shall be the nominative to the verb; as, *he who speaks* little is wise.

24. If a nominative come between the relative and verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence: as, God, *whom* we *worship*, by *whose* gift we live, and *by whom* all things are made, is eternal.

25. When the relative is preceded by two nominative cases of different persons, the relative must agree with the latter; *I* am the *person who writes* to you.

26. *As* is often used as a relative; "they are such comforts *as* we can obtain; the conditions are *as* follow." (In the first example, *as* is the objective after *obtain*; in the second, *as* is the plutal nominative to *follow.*)

27. In grave writing, the relative should not be omitted; as, the God *whom* we worship; not the God we worship.

28. The pronoun *that* is used in preference to *who* or *which*. 1. After an adjective in the superlative degree, as, "it was the *best that* I could procure." 2. After the word *same*, as, "the *same that* I saw yesterday." 3. After *who* used in a question, as, "*who that* has any sense of duty would act thus?" 4 When *persons* make but part of the antecedent, as, "the *men* and *things that* he has seen."

29. When the relative *who* follows *than*, the relative must be in the objective case; as, "Alfred, *than whom* a greater king never reigned."

30. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, "I pursue, he plays, the trees fall." The nominative is known by putting the question *who?* or *what?* with the verb; as, "John reads." *Who reads?* John.

31. Nouns are of the *third* person when spoken *of*, and the *second* when spoken *to*.

32. The infinitive mood, or a part of a sentence, is often put as the nominative to the verb; as, *to walk* is pleasant, to *view the charms of nature* is pleasant.

33. When two or more nominatives in the singular number are connected by the conjunction *and*, expressed or understood, the verbs, nouns and pronouns, which refer to them, must be in the plural number; as, *Socrates* and *Plato* were wise, *they were* eminent *philosophers*."

34. If the singular nominatives which are joined together by *and*, be of different persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second takes place of the third, and the first of both; as, "James, and thou, and I, are attached to *our* country." "*Thou* and *he* shared it between *you*.'

35. When two or more nominative cases singular are connected by the conjunctions *or*, *nor*, *either*, *neither*, the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, which refer to the nominatives, must be in the singular number; as, 'fear *or* jealousy prevails; neither power *nor* wealth avails."

36. When singular nominatives of different person or numbers are joined by *or*, *either*, *nor*, *neither*, the verb must agree in number with that nominative which is placed nearest to it; "*he* or his *brothers were* there; *neither you nor I am* concerned."

37. The infinitive mood is known by the sign *to*, and may depend upon verbs, participles, adjectives, or substantives; as, "*I desire to learn*, *desiring to learn*, *desirous to learn*, *a desire to learn*."

38. The sign *to* is omitted after *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let*, and a few others: as, "I *bade* him do it; ye *dare* not do it; I *saw* him do it; I *heard* him say it; thou *lettest* him go."

39. The infinitive mood is often used independently of the rest of the sentence; as, "to *confess* the truth, *I* was in fault."

40. Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as, "I love *him*, God rules the *world*."

41. The auxiliary *let* governs the objective case; as, "let *me* go."

42. Participles take the nature of adjectives; "*men professing* to be wise, became fools;" *professing* agrees as an adjective with the noun *men*.

43. The participle is employed as a noun. "I am tired with *walking*, i. e. with the *walk*; his *being wounded*, i. e. his *wound*, was the cause of pain."

44. When the participle in *ing* has an *article* before it, it is followed by *of*; "by *the* observing *of* rules we avoid mistakes: this was a betraying *of* the trust"

45. Participles of a transitive signification govern an objective case, as, "I am tired with hearing *him*."

46. The participle may be used independently; as, "his conduct, generally *speaking*, is honourable."

47. The perfect participle of certain intransitive verbs, (chiefly such as signify motion or change of condition,) follow *am* or *have*; as, I *am* arisen; I *have* arisen; I *am* come; I *have* come.

48. The perfect participle must not be used instead of the imperfect tense; "he begun," for "he began;" "he run," for "he ran;" "he drunk" for "he drank."

49. The perfect participle, and not the imperfect tense of the verb, must always be used after the auxiliaries *have* and *be*; as, "I *have begun*," "It *was written*;" and not "I *have began*;" "It *was wrote*."

50. The objective case, after intransitive verbs, is usually governed by a preposition, or some other word understood; he *resided* (during or for) many *years*.

51. Intransitive verbs must not be used transitively; as, I *repent me*, for I *repent*; transitive verbs must not be used intransitively; as, "I will premise *with* this, for I will premise this."

52. Verbs intransitive admit an objective case of the same or similar signification; as, "to run a race, to dream a dream."

53. The verb *to be* is followed by the same case that preceded it; as, "*he* is a *fool*; I took *him* to be a *scholar*."

54. Adverbs must not be used as adjectives; as, "the tutor addressed him in terms *suitably* to his offence:" *suitable*.

55. Two negatives in English are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "*nor* did they *not* perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him."

56. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, "I have heard a good character of *her*;" "we may be good and happy without *riches*."

57. The preposition should not be separated from the relative which it governs; as, "*whom* wilt thou give it *to*?" instead of, "to *whom* wilt thou give it?"

58. It is inelegant to separate the preposition from its noun, in order to connect different prepositions with the same noun; as, "he took it *from*, and then returned it *to* me."

59. Prepositions are often understood; as, "give (*to*) me the book, get (*for*) me some paper; he was banished (*from*) England; a wall (*of*) two feet thick; I envied him (*for*) his feelings; he asked (*of*) me my opinion."

60. Conjunctions join the same tenses, numbers, and persons of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as, "a diligent boy *will study and learn; he and I* were school-fellows."

61. When the conjunction implies something contingent or doubtful it is followed by the subjunctive mood; as, "he will not be pardoned *unless he repent*."

62. The interjections O! Oh! Ah! require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them; as, "O *me!* Oh *me!* Ah *me!*" but the nominative case in the second person; as "O *thou* persecutor! Oh *ye* hypocrites!"

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

A. B. or B. A. (*ar'-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-re-us.*) Bachelor of Arts.

A. D. (*an'no Dom'-in-i.*) In the year of our Lord.

A. M. (*an'-te me-rid'-i-em.*)—Before noon. Or (*an-no mun'-di.*) In the year of the world.

A. U. C. (*an'-nour'-bis con-di-tæ.*) In the year of Rome.

Bart. Baronet.

B. D. (*bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis.*) Bachelor of divinity.

B M. (*bac-ca lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ.*) Bachelor of medicine.

Co. Company.

D. D. (*div-in-it-a'-tis doc'-tor.*) Doctor in Divinity.

Do. (Ditto.) The like.

F. A. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-qua-ri-o'-rum so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the antiquarian society.

F. L. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'tis Lin-ne-a'-næ so'-ci-us.*) Fellow of the Linnean Society.

F R. S. (*fra-ter-ni-ta'tis re-gi-æ so'-ci-us*) Fellow of the royal society.

F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts.

Ibid. (*ib-i dem.*) In the same place

I. e. (*id-est.*) That is.

Inst. Instant, (or, Of this month.)

Knt. Knight.

K. B. Knight of the Bath.

K. G. Knight of the Garter.

LL. D. (*le-gum latarum doctor.*) Doctor of laws.

M. D. (*med-i-ci-næ doc-tor*) Doctor of medicine.

Mem. (*me-men'-to.*) Remember.

M. B. (*med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-lau-re-us.*) Bachelor of medicine.

Messrs. or MM. Messieurs or Misters.

M. P. Member of parliament.

N. B. (*no-ta be-ne.*) Take notice.

Nem. con. or Nem. diss. *nem-i-ne con-tra-di-cen-te*, or *Nem-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te.*) Unanimously.

No. (*nu-me-ro.*) Number.

P. M. (*post me-rid'-i-em.*) Afternoon.

St. Saint, or Street.

Ult. (*ul'-ti-mo.*) Last, or of last month.

V. R. (*Victoria regina.*) Victoria, queen.

Viz. (*Vi-del'-i-cet,*) Namely.

&c. (*et cet-e-ra.*) And so on. And such like, or, And the rest.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	Arabic.	*Roman.*		*Arabic.*	*Roman*
One	1	I	Twenty-one	21	XXI
Two	2	II	Twenty-five	25	XXV
Three	3	III	Thirty	30	XXX
Four	4	IV	Forty	40	XL
Five	5	V	Fifty	50	L
Six	6	VI	Sixty	60	LX
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Eighty	80	LXXX
Nine	9	IX	Ninety	90	XC
Ten	10	X	One hundred	100	C
Eleven	11	XI	Two hundred	200	CC
Twelve	12	XII	Three hundred	300	CCC
Thirteen	13	XIII	Four hundred	400	CCCC
Fourteen	14	XIV	Five hundred	500	D
Fifteen	15	XV	Six hundred	600	DC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Seven hundred	700	DCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Eight hundred	800	DCCC
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Nine hundred	900	DCCCC
Nineteen	19	XIX	One thousand	1000	M
Twenty	20	XX	.....		

One thousand eight hundred and forty. 1840. MDCCCXL.

NUMERATION TABLE.

Millions. Hundreds of Millions.	Millions. Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Thousands. Hundreds of Thousands.	Thousands. Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.	Units. Hundreds.	Units. Tens.	Units.	
								1	One.
							2	1	Twenty-one
						3	2	1	Three Hundred and twenty one
					4	3	2	1	4 thousand 321.
				5	4	3	2	1	54 thousand 321.
			6	5	4	3	2	1	654 thousand 321.
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	7 million 654 thousand 321.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	87 million 654 thousand 321.
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	987 million 654 thousand 321.

ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

Pence Table.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
2 pence are...	1	0	50 pence are...	4	2	96 pence are.	8	0	140 pence are.	11	8
10	1	8	60	5	0	100	8	4	144	12	0
24	2	0	70	5	10	108	9	0	150	12	6
30	2	6	72	6	0	110	9	2	165	13	4
36	3	0	80	6	8	120	10	0	180	15	0
40	3	4	84	7	0	130	10	10	200	16	8
48	4	0	90	7	6	132	11	0	240	20	0

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2	are	4	4 times	5	are	20	6 times	7	are	42
	3		6		6		24		8		48
	4		8		7		28		9		54
	5		10		8		32		10		60
	6		12		9		36		11		66
	7		14		10		40		12		72
	8		16		11		44	7 times	2		14
	9		18		12		48		3		21
	10		20	5 times	2	are	10		4		28
	11		22		3		15		5		35
	12		24		4		20		6		42
3 times	2	are	6		5		25		7		49
	3		9		6		30		8		56
	4		12		7		35		9		63
	5		15		8	are	40		10		70
	6		18		9		45		11		77
	7		21		10		50		12		84
	8		24		11		55	8 times	2	are	16
	9		27		12		60		3		24
	10		30	6 times	2	are	12		4		32
	11		33		3		18		5		40
	12		36		4		24		6		48
4 times	2	are	8		5		30		7		56
	3		12		6		36		8		64

8 times	9	are	72	10 times	11	are	110				
	10		80		12		120				
	11		88	11 times	2	are	22				
	12		96		3		33				
9 times	2	are	18		4		44				
	3		27		5		55				
	4		36		6		66				
	5		45		7		77				
	6		54		8		88				
	7		63		9		99				
	8		72		10		110				
	9		81		11		121				
	10		90		12		132				
	11		99	12 times	2	are	24				
	12		108		3		36				
10 times	2	are	20		4		48				
	3		30		5		60				
	4		40		6		72				
	5		50		7		84				
	6		60		8		96				
	7		70		9		108				
	8		80		10		120				
	9		90		11		130				
	10		100		12		144				

Troy Weight.

24 grains make ..... 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights ..... 1 ounce.
12 ounces ..... 1 pound.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains make ..... 1 scruple.
3 scruples ..... 1 dram.
8 drams ..... 1 ounce.
12 ounces ..... 1 pound.

Avoirdupoise Weight.

16 drams make ..... 1 ounce.
16 ounces ..... 1 pound.
28 pounds ..... 1 quarter.
4 quarters ..... 1 hundred weight.

English Long Measure.

3 barleycorns make ..... 1 inch.
12 inches ..... 1 foot.
3 feet ..... 1 yard.
6 feet ..... 1 fathom.
5½ yards ..... 1 pole or perch.
40 poles ..... 1 furlong
8 furlongs ..... 1 mile.
3 miles ..... 1 league.
60 Geographical, or 69½ ... 1 degree of a
English miles. } ... great circle.

Cloth Measure.

4 nails make ..... 1 quarter.
4 quarters ..... 1 yard.
5 quarters ..... 1 English ell.

French Long Measure.

12 lines make ..... 1 inch.
12 inches ..... 1 foot.
6 feet ..... 1 toise.
3 toises ..... 1 perch.
10 perches ..... 1 arpent.
58 arpents ..... 1 league.

English Square Measure.

144 square inches make.. 1 square foot.
9 square feet ..... 1 square yard.
100 square feet ..... } 1 square of floor-
ing or roofing.
30¼ square yards ..... 1 perch.
40 perches ..... 1 rood.
4 roods ..... 1 acre.

French Square Measure.

144 square inches make ... 1 square foot.
36 square feet ..... 1 square toise.
9 square toises ..... 1 square perch.
100 square perches ..... 1 arpents.

English Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic inches make... 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet ..... } 1 yard or load of
earth.
40 feet of rough timber } 1 ton or load.
50 feet hewn timber... }
42 feet make ..... } 1 ton of ship
} burden.

French Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic inches make ... 1 foot.
216 cubic feet ..... 1 toise.
1 8 feet, viz. 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and
4 feet thick, make 1 cord of wood

Wine Measure.

4 gills make ..... 1 pint.
2 pints ..... 1 quart.
4 quarts ..... 1 gallon.
63 gallons ..... 1 hogshead.
84 gallons ..... 1 puncheon.
2 hogsheads ..... 1 pipe or butt.
2 pipes ..... 1 tun.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2	pints	make	1 quart.
4	quarts		1 gallon.
9	gallons		1 firkin.
2	firkins		1 kilderkin.
2	kilderkins		1 barrel.
1½	barrel		1 hogshead.
2	hogsheads		1 tun.

Dry Measure.

2	pints	make	1 quart.
4	[illegible]		1 gallon
2	[illegible]		1 peck.
4	[illegible]		1 bushel.
[illegible]	[illegible]		1 quarter.
5	[illegible]		1 wey.
2	[illegible]		1 last.

Minot of Canada.

80	French cubic inches		1 Paris pot.
80	pots		1 minot.

Time.

60	seconds	make	1 minute.
60	minutes		1 hour.
24	hours		1 day.
7	days		1 week.
365	days		1 year.

Thirty days are in September,
April, June, and in November;
February has twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one.
Now sum them up, and let me hear,
How many days are in a year.

NOTE.—*Every fourth year, one day is added to February.*

Astronomy.

60	thirds	make	1 second.
60	seconds		1 minute.
60	minutes		1 degree.
30	degrees		1 sign.
12	signs		A great circle.

Commercial Numbers.

12	articles of any kind		1 dozen.
13	do		1 long dozen.
12	dozen		1 gross.
20	articles		1 score.
5	score		1 hundred.
6	score		1 great 100.
3	quires skins parchment		1 roll.
24	sheets paper		1 quire.
20	quires		1 ream.
2	reams		1 bundle

Of Books.

The largest size is—

Folio,	which contains 2 leaves in a sheet		*fol.*
Quarto	4 leaves or 8 pages		4to.
Octavo	8 do or 16 do		8vo.
Duodecimo	12 do or 24 do		12mo.
Octodecimo	18 do or 36 do		18mo.

+	*Plus*,	sign of addition.
—	*Minus*,	" of subtraction.
×	*Into*,	" of multiplication.
÷	*By*,	" of division.
=	*Equal*.	
: : : :	*Proportion*.	

PRACTICE TABLES.

Aliquot parts of a Pound, Shilling, &c.

Of a Pound.

£	s.	d.		£
0	10	0	=	½
0	5	0	=	1/4
0	2	6	=	1/8
0	1	3	=	1/16
0	0	6	=	1/32
0	0	3	=	1/64

1	3	=	1/16
1	0	=	1/20

Of a Shilling.

s.		d.
6	=	½
4	=	⅓
3	=	¼
2	=	1/6
1½	=	1/8
1	=	1/12

Of Sixpence.

d.		
4	=	⅔
3	=	½
2	=	⅓
1½	=	¼
1	=	1/6
½	=	1/12

Of four pence.

d.		
3	=	¾
2	=	½
1	=	⅓
½	=	1/8

1	=	¼
½	=	⅛
¼	=	1/12

Of three pence.

1½	=	⅜
1	=	¼
½	=	1/8
¼	=	1/16

Of three pence.

2½	=	⅝
2	=	½
1	=	¼
½	=	1/8
¼	=	1/16

Aliquot parts of a Ton, Cwt, Qr. &c.

Of a Ton.

ton.	qr.	cwt.		
0	0	0	=	½
0	0	0	=	¼
0	0	0	=	1/8
0	0	14	=	1/16
0	2	0	=	1/10
0	0	0	=	1/20
0	0	0	=	1/40

Of a Cwt.

qr.	lb.		
2	0	=	½
1	0	=	¼
0	14	=	1/8
0	7	=	1/16

Of a Qr.

lb.		qr.
14	=	½
7	=	¼
4	=	1/7
3½	=	1/8
2	=	1/14

Of a Pound.

oz.		lb.
8	=	½
4	=	¼
2	=	1/8
1	=	1/16
½	=	1/32

A MORNING HYMN.

(Tune, "Derby," in the "Sacred Harmony," by the Author of this book.)

Awake, my soul, and with the sun
Thy daily stage of duty run:
Shake off dull sloth, and early rise,
To pay thy morning sacrifice.

Redeem the mis-spent moments past,
And live this day as if the last;
Thy talents to improve take care;
For the great day thyself prepare.

Let all thy converse be sincere,
Thy conscience as the noon-day clear;
For God's all-seeing eye surveys
Thy secret thoughts, thy words and ways.

Wake, and lift up thyself, my heart,
And with the angels take thy part;
Who all night long unwearied sing
High glory to th. eternal King.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,
Praise him, all creatures here below:
Praise him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

AN EVENING HYMN.

(Tune, "Evening Hymn.")

Glory to thee, my God, this night
For all the blessings of the light:
Keep me, O keep me, King of kings,
Beneath thine own Almighty wings!

Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear Son,
The ill that I this day have done;
That, with the world, myself, and thee
I, ere I sleep, at peace may be.

Teach me to live, that I may dread
The grave as little as my bed;
Teach me to die, that so I may
Rise glorious at the awful day.

O let my soul on thee repose!
And may sweet sleep mine eyelids close,
Sleep that shall me more vigorous make,
To serve my God when I awake.

If in the night I sleepless lie,
My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;
Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,
No powers of darkness me molest.

FAMILY RELIGION.

(Tune, "Portugal," or "Port Hope.")

FATHER of all, thy care we bless,
Which crowns our families with peace:
From thee they spring: and by thy hand
They are and shall be still, sustained.

To God most worthy to be prais'd,
Be our domestic altars rais'd;
Who, Lord of heaven, yet deigns to come,
And sanctify our humblest home.

To thee, may each united house,
Morning and night present its vows;
Our servants there, and rising race,
Be taught thy precepts, and thy grace.

So may each future age proclaim
The honours of thy glorious name:
And each succeeding race remove
To join the family above.

PRAYERS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Sunday Morning.

ALMIGHTY and eternal GOD, we desire to praise thy holy name, for graciously raising us up, in soundness of body and mind, to see the light of this day.

We bless thee in behalf of all thy creatures; for the eyes of all wait unto thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season. But above all, we acknowledge thy inestimable benefits bestowed upon mankind in Christ Jesus.

We are ashamed, O Lord, to think that ever we have disobeyed thee who hast redeemed us with the precious blood of thine own Son O may we agree with thy will in the time to come; and may all the powers of our souls and bodies be dedicated to thy service. Help us, we beseech thee, to love our neighbour as ourselves; and as we would that others should do to us, do even so to them; to live peaceably, as much as lieth in us, with all men; to put on the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit; and when we suffer as Christans, not to be ashamed, but to glorify thee our God in this behalf.

And accept, good Lord, of all the praises of all thy people that shall meet together this day. O that thy ways were known upon all the earth, thy saving health among all nations. Let our gracious Queen, especially, be a faithful subject of the Lord Jesus, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; and may her Representatives, who are placed in authority over us, be influenced and directed by wisdom from above.

O that thy priests may be clothed with righteousness, and thy saints rejoice and sing; that all who are in distress may trust in thee, the health of their countenance and their God. O Lord, hear us, and make thy face to shine upon thy servants, that we may enter into thy gates with thanksgiving, and into thy courts with praise; that we may be thankful unto thee, and bless thy name. All we ask is for the sake of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer.

Our Father, who art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Sunday Evening.

O Lord our God, thou art infinitely good, and thou hast shewed us what is good. Thou sendest out thy light and thy truth, that they may guide us, and makest plain thy way before our face. Thou givest us many opportunities and advantages, to quicken and further us in thy service.—We have line upon line, and precept upon precept; thy messengers early and late to open and apply thy word, to call and warn, to direct and exort us, with all long-suffering. But how little have we improved all the precious talents which thou hast put into our hands O Lord thou mightest justly take away the Gospel of thy kingdom from us, and give it unto another people, who would bring forth the fruits thereof. Because thou hast called, and we refused, thou hast stretched forth thy hands and we have not regarded, thou mightest leave us to our own perverseness and impenitence, till our iniquities become our ruin.

But, O Lord God, enter not thus into judgment with thy servants

Pardon all our contempt of thy word, and our not profiting thereby. And help us for the time to come better to improve the blessed opportunities set before us. As the rain descends from heaven and returns not thither, but waters the earth and maketh it fruitful; so let not thy word return unto thee void, but prosper in the work whereunto thou sendest it. O make it effectual to build us all up in the true fear and love of God, and in the right knowledge and faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In mercy pass by all which thy most pure and holy eyes have seen amiss in us this day. Forgive the iniquities of our holy things; overlook all our sins and failings through our great Mediator and Redeemer, who ever lives at thy right hand to make intercession for us. And for Jesus Christ, and all which thou art pleased to give us together with him, not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy name be all the praise, and honour, and glory, humbly ascribed by us, and all thy Church, now and for evermore! Our Father, &c.

Monday Morning.

We humble ourselves, O Lord of heaven and earth, before thy glorious Majesty. We acknowledge thy eternal power, wisdom, goodness and truth; and desire to render thee most unfeigned thanks, for all the benefits which thou pourest upon us, but, above all, for thine inestimable love, in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ.

We implore thy tender mercies in the forgiveness of our sins, whereby we have offended either in thought, word, or deed. We desire to be truly sorry for all our misdoings, and utterly to renounce whatever is contrary to thy will.—And as thou dost inspire us with these desires, so accompany them always with thy grace, that we may every day give ourselves up to thy service.

And we desire, thou knowest, the good of all mankind, especially of all Christian people; that they may all walk worthy of the Gospel, and live together in unity and Christian love. For which end we pray that all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors, may be wise, pious, just and merciful, endeavouring that all their subjects may lead peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty: and more particularly that our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert, may be blessed with a religious, quiet, long, and prosperous reign; and that all in authority, under her, may seek, in their several stations, to right the oppressed, to comfort the afflicted, to provide for the poor and needy, and to relieve all those that are in misery. Bless all our friends, relations, and acquaintances, that we may all live in perfect love and peace together, and rejoice together at the great day of the Lord Jesus; in whose holy words we sum up all our wants.

Our Father, &c.

Monday Evening

ALMIGHTY and most merciful Father, in whom we live, move and have our being; to whose tender compassions we owe our safety the day past, together with all the comforts of this life, and the hopes of that which is to come: we praise thee, O Lord, we bow ourselves before thee, acknowledging we have nothing but what we receive from thee.

Blessed be thy goodness for our health, for our food and raiment, for our peace and safety, for the love of our friends, for all our blessings in this life, and our desire to attain that life which is immortal.

Renew in us, we beseech thee, a lively image of thee, in all righteousness, purity, mercy, faithfulness, and truth.—O that Jesus, the hope of glory, may be formed in us, in all humility, meekness, patience, and a surrender of our souls and bodies to thy holy will; that every one of us may be able to say, the life I now live in the flesh, I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.

To thy blessing we commend all mankind, high and low, rich and poor that they may all faithfully serve thee, and contentedly enjoy whatever is needful for them. And especially, we beseech thee, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by thy governance, that thy Church may joyfully serve thee in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

Tuesday Morning.

O MOST great and mighty Lord, the possessor of heaven and earth, all the angels rejoice in blessing and praising thee, the Father of spirits, for thou hast created all things, and in wisdom hast thou made them all, and spread thy tender mercies over all thy works.

We acknowledge, with shame and sorrow of heart, that we deserve not the smallest of thy mercies, for we have often offended thee. But thou hast graciously declared thou wilt be found of them that seek thee, and that them that come to thee thou wilt in no wise cast out. O then, may we all come with penitent and believing hearts that we may receive large supplies of thy Holy Spirit to make us new creatures.

And O that all men may be duly awakened to a concern for spiritual and divine things. Stir up especially the minds of all Christian people to follow the truth as it is in Jesus, and exercise themselves to have a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. Bless these Provinces, and endue our Sovereign with such excellent wisdom that we may see many good days under her government. O that true religion, justice, mercy, brotherly kindness, and all things else that are praiseworthy, may so flourish among us, that we may enjoy the blessings of peace and plenty, and there may be no complaining in our streets.

We commend to thee all our friends and neighbours, all the poor, the sick and the afflicted, and we beseech thy compassion for all who are strangers, and in distress. O God, whose never-failing providence ordereth all things, both in heaven and earth, keep them and us from all hurtful things, and give us such things as are profitable for us in time and eternity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

Tuesday Evening.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, the Sovereign Lord of all creatures in heaven and earth, we acknowledge that our being, and all its comforts depend on thee the Fountain of all good. We have nothing but what is owing to thy free and bounteous love, O most blessed Creator, and to the riches of thy grace, O most blessed Redeemer.

We implore thy pardon for all that thou hast seen amiss in us, during the day that we are now concluding. We confess that we are exceedingly prone to leave undone the things which we ought to do, and to do the things which thou hast prohibited. O be merciful to us and bless us, and cause thy face to shine upon us that we may be saved.—Increase every good desire which we feel already in our hearts; let us always live as becomes thy creatures, and the disciples of Jesus Christ.

And the same mercies that we beg for ourselves, we desire for the rest of mankind. O that all who are seated on the throne may be tender-hearted, as the parents of their country; and all their subjects may be dutiful and obedient to them, as their children; that the Pastors of thy Church may feed their flocks with true wisdom and understanding, and the people all may submit unto them, and follow their godly counsels; that the rich may have compassion on the poor and miserable; and all such distressed people may bless the rich and rejoice in the prosperity of those that are above them. Give to husbands and wives, parents, and children, masters and servants, the grace to behave themselves so in their several relations, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and receive of him a crown of glory

Our Father, &c.

Wednesday Morning.

O GOD blessed for ever, we thank and praise thee for all thy benefits, for the comforts of this life, and our hope of everlasting salvation in the life to come. We desire to have a lively sense of thy love always possessing our hearts, that may still constrain us to love thee, to obey thee, to trust in thee, to be content with the portion thy love allots unto us, and to rejoice even in the midst of all the troubles of this life

Lord we confess with sorrow of heart, that we deserve not the least of all thy mercies. We are too apt to forget thee and all thy goodness; and though our necessities compel us to pray to thee, yet Lord we are too ready to forsake thee. Do thou grant us forgiveness, and the assistance of thy Holy Spirit, that we may cleave to thee in righteousness, in lowliness, and purity of heart.

Let thy mighty power enable us to do our duty towards thee and towards men, with care, diligence, and zeal, and perseverance to the end. Help us to be meek and gentle in our conversation, prudent and discreet in ordering our affairs, observant of thy fatherly providence in every thing that befalls us, thankful for thy benefits, patient under thy chastisements, and readily disposed for every good word and work.

Bless our gracious Sovereign, and her illustrious consort, with her counsellors and ministers, and her representatives in these provinces. Bless all employed in public business, whether spiritual or civil, that whatever they do may be for thy glory, and the public good. Be gracious to all who are near and dear to us, and keep us all in thy fear and love, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

Wednesday Evening.

O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all. The day is thine, the night also is thine; thou hast prepared the light and the sun. We render thee thanks for all the benefits which thou hast bestowed on us, and the whole world.

We approach thee in the Saviour's name, and relying on the merits of his atoning blood, for of ourselves we are utterly unfit to appear in thy presence. We thank thee for providing a new and living way, whereby we can have access to thee.

And we humbly beseech thee to command thy blessing on us who are now bowed at the footstool of thy mercy seat. O that thou wouldst bless us indeed, and preserve us from evil. May we flourish as the corn, and grow as the vine,—may we be as trees planted by the rivers of water, which bring forth their fruit in due season O let every sinful propensity be totally destroyed, and be graciously pleased to establish thy kingdom in our hearts.

Remember all those who have done good unto us, and reward them seven-fold into their bosom. Grant forgiveness and charity to all our enemies; and continue good will among all our neighbours. Support the sick with faith and patience; assist those who are leaving this world. Receive the souls thou hast redeemed with thy Son's precious blood and sanctified by the Holy Ghost; and give us all a glorious resurrection and eternal life. Our Father, &c.

Thursday Morning.

O Lord thou art the hope of all the ends of the earth.—Upon the the eyes of all wait, for thou givest unto all life, and breath, and all things. Thou still watchest over us for good; thou daily renewest to us our lives, and thy mercies: and thou hast given us the assurance of thy word, that if we commit our affairs to thee, if we acknowledge thee in all our ways, thou wilt direct our paths.

Preserve us, we beseech thee, from all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of thy word and commandments.—Save us from the delusions of the devil, or of our own evil hearts. Let us never fancy we shall get to heaven, while we have not entered on the path that will conduct us thither. O may we never lose sight of the declarations of thy holy word, that we must be born again—that old things must be done away and all things become new. Raise us, we beseech thee, from a death in sin to a life of righteousness, and enable us all to say from happy experience, that as far as the east is from the west, even so far hast thou removed our sins from us.

Thou hast laid help for us upon One that is mighty, that is able to save unto the uttermost all those that come unto God through him. Put thy spirit within us, causing us to walk in thy statutes, and to keep thy judgments, and do them.

O gracious Father, keep us, we pray thee, this day in thy fear and favour, and teach us, in all our thoughts, words, and works, to live to thy glory. If thou guide us not, we go astray, if thou uphold us not, we fall. Let thy grace, O Lord Jesus, thy love, O heavenly Father, and thy comfortable fellowship, O blessed Spirit, be with us this day and for evermore. Our Father, &c.

Thursday Evening.

O Lord our God, thy glory is above all our thoughts, and thy mercy is over all thy works. We are still living monuments of thy mercy; for thou hast not cut us off in our sins, but still givest us a good hope, and strong consolation through grace. Thou hast sent thy only Son into the world, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish in his sins, but have everlasting life. O Lord, we believe; help our unbelief; and give us the true repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that we may be in the number of those who do indeed repent, and believe to the saving of the soul. Being justified by faith, let us have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Thou knowest, O Lord, all our temptations, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. Thou knowest the devices of the enemy, and the deceitfulness of our own hearts. We pray thee, good Lord, that thou wilt arm us with the whole armour of God. Uphold us with thy free spirit, and watch over us for good evermore.

Let our supplications also ascend before thee for the whole race of

mankind. Be gracious to this our land. O do thou rule all our rulers, counsel all our counsellors, teach all our teachers, and order all the public affairs to thy glory.

And now, O Father of mercies, be pleased to accept our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. O that thou wouldst imprint and preserve upon our hearts a lively sense of all thy kindness to us; that our souls may bless thee, and all that is within us may praise thy holy name. Our Father, &c.

Friday Morning.

O Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth; thou keepest mercy for thousands; thou pardonest iniquity and transgression and sin. How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! The children of men shall put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. And therefore do we still look up to that bountiful hand, from whence we have received all our good things. O Lord our God, be favourable unto us, as thou usest to be unto those that love thy holy name! O look not upon the sin of our nature, nor the sins of our hearts and lives, which are more than we can remember, and greater than we can express. It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed—because thy compassions fail not.

O God, be merciful unto us miserable sinners, for his sake whom thou hast exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance unto thy people, and forgiveness of sins. Be merciful, O God, be merciful unto our souls, which have greatly sinned against thee. O heal our backslidings, renew us to repentance; establish our hearts in thy fear and love; and establish our goings in thy way, that our footsteps slip not.

And now that thou hast renewed our lives and thy mercies to us this morning, help us to renew our desires and resolutions and endeavours to live in obedience to thy holy will. O restrain us from the sins into which we are most prone to fall, and quicken us to the duties we are most averse to perform; and grant that we may think, and speak, and will, and do, the things becoming the children of our heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

Friday Evening.

O Lord, thou wast before all, thou art above all, and thy years shall not fail. Thou art the searcher of our hearts; thou knowest the dullness and hardness, the vanity and deceitfulness of them. We were born sinners, and so have we lived. We have added sin to sin; we have abused thy great and manifold mercies, tempted thy patience, and despised thy goodness; and justly mightest thou have cast us into outer darkness, where is wailing and gnashing of teeth.

But of thy loving kindnesses there is no number. Thou still callest us to return to thee; and whosoever cometh to thee, thou wilt in no wise cast out. O meet us with thy heavenly grace, that we may be able to come to thee. Be thou graciously pleased to stretch forth thy hand, and loose the chains wherewith our souls are entangled. O free us from every weight of sin, and from every yoke of bondage. O help us to feel and bewail, and forsake all our sins: and let us never want the comfortable assurance of thy forgiveness of them, thy acceptance of us, and thy love to us, in the blessed Son of thy eternal love.

Continue thy mercies to this sinful land; teach us at length to know thy will concerning us; and O turn thou all our hearts unto thee as the heart of one man. Bless the Queen, and Prince Albert; and grant unto all Magistrates, and Ministers of thy word, every needful blessing.

Be thou a father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow, a refuge to the oppressed, a physician to the sick, a helper of the friendless, and a God of consolation to the sorrowful and distressed, and to thy name, O blessed God of our salvation, be all praise, glory and honour ascribed now and for evermore. Our Father, &c.

Saturday Morning.

We present ourselves before thee, O Lord our God, to pay our tribute of prayer and thanksgiving; desiring thee mercifully to accept us and our services through Jesus Christ. In his great name we come to beg thy pardon and peace, the increase of thy grace, and the tokens of thy love; for we are not worthy of the least of thy mercies; but worthy is the Lamb that was slain to take away the sin of the world.

O teach us to know thee our God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent; and enable us to do thy will on earth, as it is done in heaven.

Give us to fear thee and to love thee, to trust and delight in thee and to cleave to thee with full purpose of heart, that no temptations may draw us or drive us from thee; but that all thy dispensations to us, and thy dealings with us, may be the messengers of thy love to our souls. Quicken us, O Lord, in our dullness, that we may not serve thee in a lifeless and listless manner; but may abound in thy work, and be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. And make us faithful in all our intercourse with our neighbour, that we may be ready to do good and bear evil, that we may be just and kind, merciful and meek, peaceable and patient, sober and temperate, humble and self-denying, inoffensive and useful in the world; that so glorifying thee here, we may be glorified with thee in thy heavenly kingdom. Our Father &c.

Saturday Evening.

O thou high and holy One, that inhabitest eternity, thou art to be feared and loved by all thy servants. All thy works praise thee, O God; and we especially give thanks unto thee for thy marvellous love

in Christ Jesus, by whom thou hast reconciled the world to thyself Thou hast given us exceeding great and precious promises; thou hast sealed them with his blood, thou hast confirmed them by his resurrection and ascension, and the coming of the Holy Ghost.

O God, purify our hearts, that we may entirely love thee, and rejoice in being beloved of thee; that we may confide in thee, and be filled with constant devotion toward thee.—Let us use this world as not abusing it. Keep us from being wise in our own conceit. Let our moderation be known to all men. Make us kindly affectioned one to another; to delight in doing good; to show all meekness to all men; to render to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour, and to owe no man any thing, but to love one another. And help us to pray always and not faint; in every thing to give thanks, and offer up the sacrifice of praise continually; to rejoice in hope of thy glory; to possess our souls in patience, and to learn in whatsoever state we are, therewith to be content.

Bless these provinces, and give us grace at length to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. O Lord, save the Queen, and establish her throne in righteousness. Bless all who are in authority under her, and over us; may they be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. And all we ask is through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

A Prayer on entering Church.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord! my strength, and my Redeemer *Amen.*

Before leaving Church.

O Lord, may the words I have heard be treasured up in my memory, and duly influence my practice, through thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

Blessed be thy name, O Lord, for this and every instance of thy goodness. Sanctify us to thy service, through Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

For these, and all his other mercies, God's holy name be blessed and praised, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

General directions in order to the leading a Christian life.

Begin every day with God, and go not out of your chamber before you have performed your bounden duty of prayer and praise.

Walk all the day long in the fear of God. Wherever you are, or whatever you are doing, remember that the eye of God is upon you.

Shun idleness, in whatever station of life you are, and know, that it is the part of a wise man to have always something to do.

Avoid the common but odious vices of slander and talebearing strive to live in peace with all men, and to cultivate a meek, courteous, and benevolent disposition.

Speak the truth on all occasions without dissimulation; be sincere and upright in all your conversation; for he only is a Christian indeed, in whom there is no guile.

In all your concerns with others, be they little or much, let this be the constant rule and measure of your actions, namely, *to do unto others as you would they should do unto you.*

In every time of trouble think upon God and his gracious promise, that all things shall work together for good, to them that love and serve him.

If you are a householder, call your family together, at least every evening, to join in supplications to Him, *in whom they live and move, and have their being.*

If you are a child or servant, endeavour to be always within at the time of prayer.

Never lay yourself down to rest before you have prayed in private, and recommended yourself to the Divine protection.

Always say grace before and after meals. *Whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, do all to the glory of* God.

Directions for the Lord's Day.

Be sure to spend the Lord's Day well—take care to avoid the sinful practice of fishing or fowling, or otherwise transgressing the divine command, to "*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.*"

Make your children and servants go with you to your place of worship; and take care not to come late to church; be always there, if possible, before divine service begins.—Be sure not to loiter about the church door.

Avoid the too frequent custom of sitting at the time of prayer—it evinces the greatest want of consideration—always kneel or stand. Do not give way to sleep or wandering thoughts.

After divine service, spend the remainder of the day in reading religious books, and recollecting what you have heard at church.

THE END.

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